

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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STATEMENT 'STRONGLY' URGES SRV TO HALT ATTACKS

OW140753 Tokyo KYODO in English 0726 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO -- Japan joined the United States, China and ASEAN countries Monday in calling on Vietnam to halt its biggest dry season offensive since its 1979 invasion of Kampuchea. Yoshio Hatano, the Foreign Ministry's chief spokesman, said in a statement that Japan "deeply regrets" the ongoing assaults of the Vietnamese troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Japan, he said, "strongly hopes that Vietnam will halt the attacks and make efforts toward a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem."

The Japanese statement followed similar pronouncements by the United States, China and member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) denouncing what a Japanese ministry official called "the biggest dry season offensive" since 1979. Unlike previous dry season offensives, the official noted, the current Vietnamese offensive started as early as in November, concentrated its target on the militarily weak Son Sann faction and caused as many as 120,000 Kampucheans to flee to Thailand.

A Southeast Asian expert in the Japanese Foreign Ministry speculated that Hanoi, by launching the largest-scale offensive since its 1979 invasion of Kampuchea, is trying to rationalize the presence of its troops in Kampuchea and reduce outside aid to the three-party coalition fighting the Vietnam-installed regime of Heng Samrin. The latest Vietnamese offensive also meant Vietnam is in no mood to heed the advice of Japan and other countries to settle the Kampuchean problem peacefully, said the expert who sought anonymity.

During an annual dialogue with his ASEAN counterparts in Jakarta last July, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe unveiled a three-point peace proposal. But the Vietnamese Government criticized his Kampuchean peace plan and Abe's talks in Tokyo with his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach last October failed to iron out their differences. Former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurachi recently visited Vietnam, but canceled a trip to Kampuchea at the strong request of the Foreign Ministry.

U.S. OFFICIAL BRIEFS LEADERS ON GENEVA TALKS

OW121100 Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 12 KYODO -- U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt told Japanese leaders Saturday that President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" plan is a research program and Washington would open talks on it with Moscow before the stage of deployment was reached.

Burt, here since Friday, assured Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichiro Asao that the United States would aim at reducing nuclear arms on a global basis, Japanese officials said. The officials quoted Burt as saying the the United States would take a flexible stand on limitations and reductions of both strategic and intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Burt is one of several high-level American officials who the White House has sent to its allies to brief them on the U.S.-Soviet agreement in Geneva earlier this week to renew arms limitation negotiations. Asao told Burt Japan hopes to see steady progress in the superpower disarmament talks and that Western solidarity would be necessary.

Burt and Asao went into the first-round session at the Foreign Ministry on Saturday morning and moved to a hotel to continue consultations over lunch, the officials said. The American did not refer to a fixed date for resuming U.S.-Soviet arms control talks, only saying the matter would be arranged through diplomatic channels between the two superpowers within a month, the officials said. Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who produced the Geneva agreement, have reached accord on the need to reduce offensive weapons, Burt was quoted as saying.

The United States believes that the strategic defense initiative, or star wars plan, as a reserach program, does not run counter to the 1972 superpower agreement on limiting antiballistic missiles, Burt said. Burt also told the Japanese that the United States was satisfied with the Geneva agreement but expected long and difficult negotiations.

Washington will brief its allies on the upcoming arms talks and listen to their opinions because Western solidarity is important, he was quoted as saying. Burt is scheduled to meet Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe over breakfast Sunday morning.

#### Meets With Abe

OW130518 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 13 KYODO -- Japan will extend total support for U.S. efforts toward arms reduction, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Sunday told a U.S. official visiting here to report on the recent American-Soviet Geneva talks. Officials said Abe invited Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, to breakfast at Foreign Ministry's Iikura guesthouse Sunday to exchange views over the Geneva talks held early last week between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. After arrival in Tokyo Friday, Burt met with Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichiro Asao Saturday to brief Japan on the Shultz-Gromyko meeting.

The officials said Burt presented American views during the breakfast that solidarity of the West bloc countries was an important factor that got the Geneva agreement to open new U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks. The talks will present a big challenge and the Western countries will have to further strengthen their ties to meet that challenge, Burt was quoted as saying. The officials said that Abe agreed that the West bloc countries must maintain their unity even if U.S.-Soviet tension eased in the future.

#### U.S. CONGRESSMEN URGE NAKASONE TO OPEN MARKET

OW120557 Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 12 KYODO -- A 10-member U.S. congressional group met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday and asked Japan to open the market wider as a view favoring trade protectionism is strong in the United States. During the meeting at Nakasone's official residence in the morning, the U.S. congressmen hoped for more efforts by the Japanese Government and people to form a consensus for more purchases of foreign-made products.

The U.S. visitors, including Sen. William V. Roth, Jr. (Republican-Delaware), strongly urged the premier to further open the Japanese market for import of telecommunications and other high-tech equipment, farm products and timbers, Japanese sources said. U.S. President Ronald Reagan also made a similar demand during the Los Angeles summit with Nakasone on January 2.

Nakasone hoped for more specific requests from the U.S., saying that he will instruct officials to work for wider opening of the market in response to more specific requests from the Americans. Nakasone demanded for a U.S. correction of high interest rates which he said are a main reason for the current high exchange value of the dollar.

On timber, Nakasone told the U.S. lawmakers that he is in a difficult position to promote the imports now. As reasons, he cited Japan's need for preserving domestic forestry and the difficult condition of the Japanese timber industry.

FISHERY AGENCY CHIEF LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TALKS

OW130807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 13 KYODO -- Hiroya Sano, director general of the Fishery Agency, left for Moscow Sunday to resume fishery talks with the Soviet Union on this year's catch quotas in each other's 200-mile economic zone. The talks, starting Monday, follow negotiations in Tokyo which were suspended in December after both countries agreed only on temporary operations in January. The Tokyo session hit a snag in a dispute over Soviet demands for a sharp quota cut and an increase in the number of ports at which Soviet fishing boats can make calls.

N. KOREA MAY JOIN IN 1986 ASIAN WINTER GAMES

OW111205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 11 KYODO -- North Korean President Kim Il-song has suggested that his country will probably take part in the First Asian Winter Games to be held in the Japanese city of Sapporo in 1986. The news came in a letter from the communist leader to Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi through a pro-Pyongyang Korean resident organization in Japan. South Korea has already said it will participate in the regional version of winter Olympics.

In the letter, Kim was quoted as saying North Korea can contribute to deepening understanding and friendship between Japanese and North Koreans by sending delegations to international sports events to be held in Japan. The president also said in the letter North Korea will send an "observer" mission to a Japanese national skiing competition due to start in Sapporo February 14.

If admitted, the observer group will be the first North Korean delegation to come to Japan since the Tokyo government lifted sanctions against Pyongyang January 1. The sanctions were imposed in November 1983 to protest the terrorist bombing attack on South Korean Government officials allegedly carried out by North Korean agents in Rangoon, Burma, a month earlier. President Kim sent the letter in response to Ishibashi's informal invitation for North Korea to attend the Sapporo winter games on behalf of the Japan Amateur Sports Association, according to JSP officials.

Ishibashi visited Pyongyang last September for extensive talks with the North Korean leader and other government officials. Japan does not diplomatically recognize the northern half of the divided Korean peninsula. If North Korea does send a delegation to the 1986 Sapporo games, it could open the possibility of its participation in the general Asian games to be held in Seoul the same year and in the 1988 Summer Olympics also scheduled to take place in the South Korean capital, according to officials of the Japanese association.

JSP, KOMEITO AGREE TO ATTEMPT COALITION

OW121044 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 12 KYODO -- The secretaries general of Japan's two major opposition parties Saturday agreed to try to form a coalition government by the late 1980s by overthrowing the government of the conservative Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). Officials said an agreement to set up a forum to discuss the coalition was reached at a meeting between Makoto Tanabe of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and Junya Yano of Komeito, which is affiliated with the powerful neo-buddhist organization Soka Gakkai.

JSP and Komeito Chairmen Masashi Ishibashi and Yoshikatsu Takeiri will meet sometime after the Diet resumes its business January 25 to formally endorse the agreement, they said. An agreement reached in January 1980 between the largest and second largest opposition parties called for such a coalition in the early 1980's, but the LDP's success in retaining power has prompted them to seek a fresh accord.

Under the new agreement the two parties will discuss the formation of a coalition based on a policy of keeping the war-renouncing Constitution intact, pursuing antinuclear and disarmament moves and maintaining democracy. It said the parties will realistically deal with the Japan-U.S. security treaty, Japan's Self-Defense Forces and nuclear plants by taking into consideration the situation both at home and abroad in the years to come.

The LDP, in power for 30 straight years and now headed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, was forced to form a coalition government with the minor conservative New Liberal Club in late 1983 after it suffered a general election setback. Komeito was involved in an abortive plot to dump Nakasone, who is also LDP president, late last year when he had to stand for reelection as party leader. Some LDP forces opposed to Nakasone tried to replace him with LDP Vice President Susumu Nikaido. They were helped by Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY EXTERNAL TRADE COMMITTEE SET UP

OW140451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry announced Monday the creation of a high-powered in-house committee to deal with external trade issues and map out Japan's long-term strategy. The committee, chaired by Vice Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga, is designed to facilitate policy adjustments and better cope with trade and economic issues facing the ministry, the announcement said. The decision followed an instruction from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone last week to establish such a task force at each government agency.

The ministry said other committee members include the deputy foreign minister in charge of economic affairs and director generals of economic, Asian, North American, Latin American and Caribbean, European and Oceanic and Middle Eastern and African Affairs and economic cooperation bureaus. A managers' group, consisted of section chiefs, is being installed under the committee, the ministry said.

#### SPECIAL ADVISORY GROUP STUDIES TRADE FRICTIONS

OW140655 Tokyo KYODO in English 0646 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO -- A recently-formed special advisory group on trade frictions with other countries will study the possibility of sending its members to the United States, Western Europe and Asia for obtaining foreign views on the issue, government officials said Monday. They said the matter was taken up for discussion at the second meeting of the 10-member panel headed by former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, held at the Management and Coordination Agency. The overwhelming view at the meeting, the officials said, was that foreign countries are entertaining much worse impressions about Japan's trade policy than generally believed in Japan. In order to remove the impression, the officials said, the panel will study the possibility of sending members to foreign countries.

The panel members also agreed that it was inadequate to get the views on the matter only from three foreign residents in Japan asked to serve as special advisers of the group at the third panel meeting scheduled for January 30. The group also agreed to start in-depth discussions on three points as a proposal for working out the sixth package of market opening measures by the end of March as instructed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone following his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan earlier this month.

The three points are (1) macro-economic measures to lessen Japan's huge trade surplus, (2) a quantitative analysis of the effects on trade of the government's market opening measures in the past, and (3) incorporation of views of foreigners both at home and abroad into the new package. Meanwhile, the government appointed the same day Tadao Kato, former Japanese ambassador to Britain, as a member of the panel. Kato, now an adviser to Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., replaces Nobuhiko Ushiba, adviser to the Foreign Ministry who died at the end of last year.

FIGURES SHOW RECORD TRADE SURPLUS IN 1984

OW140915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO -- Backed by rising exports to the United States, Japan chalked up a record annual trade surplus of 33.68 billion dollars on a customs clearance basis in 1984, up sharply from the previous record of 20.53 billion dollars in 1983, the Finance Ministry said Monday. Preliminary figures showed that Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. totaled a record 33.11 billion dollars, compared with the previous record surplus of 18.18 billion dollars registered in 1983, ministry officials said. The country's exports to all areas jumped 15.8 percent from 1983 to a record 170.13 billion dollars, surpassing the previous peak of 152.03 billion dollars, set in 1981. Japan's imports rose 8.0 percent to 136.45 billion dollars -- the third largest figure on record -- due to increased imports of manufactured goods although crude oil imports, which used to account for about one-third of the import total, declined because of lower prices, the officials said.

Exports were computed on a free-on-board (FOB) basis, while imports were calculated with cost, insurance and freight (CIF) included. Last year's exports to the U.S., accounting for 35.2 percent of Japan's total exports against 29.1 percent in 1983, soared 40 percent from 1983 to an all-time high of 59.94 billion dollars. Automobile exports rose 23.9 percent to 15.43 billion dollars, office equipment exports soared 57.3 percent to 4.24 billion dollars, videotape recorder (VTR) exports surged 92.1 percent to 3.54 billion dollars and steel exports went up 51.7 percent to 3.28 billion dollars. Imports from the U.S. rose 8.9 percent to a record 26.83 billion dollars as manufactured goods imports, accounting for 52 percent of total imports from the U.S., increased 12.7 percent. Japan registered a sizable trade surplus of 10.08 billion dollars with the European Community (EC) -- the third largest annual surplus ever. Exports to the EC came to a record 19.41 billion dollars, up 4.8 percent from 1983, while imports from the region advanced 14.9 percent to 9.33 billion dollars, also a record. Office equipment exports to the EC soared 40.3 percent to 1.69 billion dollars while VTR shipments sagged 22 percent to 1.23 billion dollars.

Japan's exports to China soared 46.9 percent last year to a record 7.22 billion dollars and imports from China increased 17.1 percent to 5.96 billion dollars, also a record resulting in a record trade surplus 1.26 billion dollars in Japan's favor.

Japan's exports of automobiles to all regions last year rose 14.2 percent to 29.82 billion dollars, those of office equipment soared 47 percent to 7.55 billion dollars, VTRs increased 28.6 percent to 6.82 billion dollars, and semiconductors and electronic parts surged 55.9 percent to 5.81 billion dollars. The country's imports of crude oil, accounting for 28.9 percent of total imports, edged down 1.7 percent to 39.38 billion dollars on a moderate decline in import prices, the officials said. Japan's imports of manufactured goods from all regions rose 18.1 percent from 1983.

The preliminary figures also showed that Japan had a record monthly trade surplus of 4.63 billion dollars in December, exceeding the previous high of 4.49 billion dollars marked in September. Exports last month came to 15.94 billion dollars for a rise of 4.5 percent over a year before, the first single-digit increase in 17 months, the officials said. Imports declined 8.5 percent -- the second straight year-to-year loss -- to 11.31 billion dollars.



CHON'S REMARKS ON N-S RELATIONS EXAMINED

SK131402 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 12 Jan 85

[NODONG SIMMUN 13 January commentary: "One Cannot Confuse Black With White"]

[Text] In an 11 January meeting to discuss the work plans of South Korea for the year, the South Korean dictator touched on the issue of North-South dialogue. That day, he slandered us, saying that because of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise that will be staged in South Korea, beginning 1 February, we have unilaterally made a notification on postponing the second North-South economic talks and the eighth round of plenary meetings of the Red Cross Societies.

He made this slander bearing in mind the telephone notices which Kim Hwan, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and the chairman of the Red Cross Society Central Committee of our side sent on 9 January to the deputy prime minister and the president of the Red Cross Society of the South side, respectively, in connection with the talks. We cannot but say that his unjust denunciation is far-fetched logic running counter to reason. There is no foundation for the South side to find fault with our telephone notices.

As is well known, "Team Spirit-85" is a preliminary war and a nuclear test war aimed at assuming a combat posture with a view to launching a preemptive attack against us. They themselves are not concealing the fact that this military exercise is aimed at improving the combat preparedness posture for attacking us. It is clear that under the conditions in which the South side will stage a military exercise, while pursuing a line of confrontation against us, it is difficult to hold talks as scheduled, and it would be hard to expect results if the talks were held.

Our side has proposed that the scheduled plenary meeting of the Red Cross Societies be postponed until the joint military exercise, which cannot be conducive to the dialogue and which runs counter to the spirit of peace, is suspended. This is reasonable and indispensable. Also, we have proposed a contact between the vice premiers of the North and the South. This is a well-timed and just measure to find a way out of the difficulty laid on the path of the North-South economic talks, and to save the dialogue which is in danger.

If the South side is sincere regarding dialogue and intends to improve and develop North-South relations through dialogue, it should not find fault with our side's just measure, but ought to map out relevant measures to stop the joint military exercise, which is an obstacle to the talks, and create an appropriate atmosphere for dialogue.

That day, the South Korean dictator also made the remark that the Korean question, which should not be handled by other countries, should be solved through dialogue between the North and the South. His remarks revealed repeatedly the unchanged attitude of trying to refuse our proposal for holding tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea for the peaceful solution of the Korean question, and instead, to substitute a meeting between the persons in authority in the North and the South for the tripartite talks.

One can never substitute a meeting between the persons in authority in the North and the South for the tripartite talks. The reunification question is an internal question of the nation. Thus, it should be solved between the North and the South through dialogue and negotiations. But, in order to peacefully solve the reunification question, it is necessary to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and maintain and solidify peace.

Today's acute situation shows that if a durable peace is not guaranteed on the Korean peninsula, North-South dialogue cannot progress and the dialogue itself could be destroyed in one morning. Such a situation demands all the more urgently and realistically that we, the United States, and the South Korean authorities who are directly responsible for creating tensions in Korea, hold tripartite talks at the earliest possible date.

No matter how stubbornly the South Korean dictator may try to conceal his line of confrontation with (empty talk) about dialogue, while pursuing the line of confrontation with strength against us, he can never convince the public.

That day, he also said that with the approach of the parliamentary elections, which are scheduled to be conducted in February, illegal acts of obstructing elections will be dealt with severely, to ensure their elections. Joining in this, the puppet home minister, too, clamored that he would strongly crack down on election-related crimes. Needless to say, this revealed the inner thoughts of trying to lay a foundation for long-term power by rigging elections through violence and cheating.

The fascist clique has already, for 1 month, been kicking up rackets of wholesale suppression at various places, while mobilizing all policemen into an emergency duty posture, saying that it will crack down on election-related crimes. A few days ago, it again restricted the movement of former New Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam to a certain place. What kind of fair elections are those it says it will conduct, when they are binding the hands and feet of people and blocking the activities of democratic figures and political opposition forces?

The South Korean electoral system, in which the so-called proportional representation system is introduced is the most reactionary electoral system, which prevents the popular masses' direct and fair opinions from being reflected in the elections and in which the ruling circles can always hold a meeting in the parliament. It is clear that, like the previous elections, the upcoming elections will only result in a fascist frantic farce and in rigged elections to be monopolized by the DJP, the private party of the dictator. The suppressive measures, which have already intensified behind the facade of fair elections, substantiated once again that their advocated theory on the peaceful transfer of power is filled with deceit. The remarks made by the South Korean dictator that day only repeatedly revealed his warlike nature and opposition to dialogue, and his inner dreams of long-term power.

#### DIALOGUE, 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISES DISCUSSED

##### Dialogue During Drill Rejected

SK120346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 11 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 12 January commentary: "Military Exercise Cannot Be Compatible With Dialogue"]

[Text] On 9 January Kim Hwan, vice premier of our State Administration Council, sent a telephone notice to the deputy prime minister of the South Korean side in connection with the North-South economic talks. In the notice, expressing regret and concerns over the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise that the South Korean side is going to stage together with the United States, the vice premier of our side said that if the joint military exercise is staged persistently, it will be difficult to hold the second North-South economic talks as scheduled and, at the same time, proposed a direct meeting with the South side at Panmunjom to discuss measures for removing the obstacles created to the immediate economic talks.

On the same day, the chairman of the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society also sent a telephone notice to the president of the South Korean Red Cross Society in connection with the Red Cross talks. In the notice, our side said that if the joint military exercise is staged, our delegates cannot go to Seoul -- the venue of the talks -- with ease, that even if they do go there, good results can hardly be expected, and that, therefore, the scheduled Eighth Red Cross Plenary Meeting must be postponed until the war racket is stopped. He then called for the South side to take appropriate measures at once to stop the joint military exercise which is obstructive to the talks.

The proposal and demands indicated by the vice premier of the State Administration Council of our side and the chairman of the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society in their respective telephone notices not only proceeded from the sincere desire to save the two talks which have been driven into crisis because of the artificial obstacles created by the South side, but are also reasonable ones to cause progress in the North-South economic talks and the Red Cross plenary talks in conformity with the aspirations of the people and the demands of the times.

Our people actively support our side's fair and aboveboard proposal and demands, and expect that the South side will respond positively to them.

In his New Year address this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: last year, our party and the government of the republic actively made all efforts to realize North-South contact and dialogue in accordance with the lofty ideal of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity indicated in the 4 July North-South joint statement.

Our consistent stand is to solve the Korean question through dialogue and negotiations. We have consistently opposed the policy of confrontation by force, tried to seek ways to remove tension through dialogue and negotiations, and advocated the improvement and development of the stalemated North-South relations. The economic talks and the Red Cross contact held between the North and the South last autumn were a result of such an active initiative by us and our sincere efforts for their realization. We have made all possible sincere efforts to cause progress in the arranged dialogue with much effort, regarding the opening of dialogue between the North and the South as an indication of the alleviation of tension and as a positive and favorable development opening the start of [word indistinct].

When last November's shooting incident took place at Panmunjom, in which our security guards on their routine duties were murdered in the conference room area, we endured all things, though we were able to take countermeasures against this, and decided to participate in the second North-South economic talks and the Eighth Red Cross Plenary Meeting out of a desire to save the talks. This was an expression of our sincere desire to alleviate tension in Korea, to improve and develop North-South relations, and to open a new atmosphere for the country's peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiations.

At the very time when North-South dialogue had been thus arranged and when developing it has been adopted as a actual task to be carried out and placed on a schedule, the South Korean side, along with the United States, is going to stage a joint military exercise against us in South Korea, mobilizing huge forces of arms and military equipment.

Everyone knows that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise which has been held annually in South Korea in a bid to complete the combat preparation posture against us is, in essence, a comprehensive preliminary war and a nuclear test war to attack the northern half of the republic from the ground, sea, and air.



The act of throwing cold water with the large-scale joint military exercise at a time when public attention at home and abroad is concentrated on the just-started dialogue between the North and the South and is expecting it to succeed cannot be interpreted other than as an attempt to destroy the hard-won dialogue and to return the situation to the state that prevailed before the dialogue.

The South side has talked on many occasions about acceleration of dialogue and preservation of peace. However, the joint military exercise that the South side is going to stage in South Korea leads us to doubt the truthfulness of the slogans that it has clamored about thus far. All dialogues held between the North and the South in the past have failed to produce progress and ruptured in mid-course without exception. This was because the South side has created artificial obstacles for them while pursuing its line of confrontation as we see this time.

The North-South Coordination Committee's work to implement the agreements of the 4 July North-South joint statement, the Red Cross talks to discuss the meeting and reunion of separated compatriots in the North and the South, and the sports talks held last spring to form single teams -- all were ruptured for the same reason. The South side should find a due lesson in this and adopt a sincere attitude toward dialogue. Dialogue and confrontation cannot be compatible.

It is clear that, under the conditions of the South side staging a military exercise while pursuing the line of confrontation against us, results cannot be expected even if dialogue is held. If the South side truly wants to progress in dialogue, to alleviate tension in Korea through dialogue, to maintain and consolidate peace there, and, thus, to improve and develop North-South relations, it should take appropriate measures at once to stop the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise and should not create obstacles to the talks.

We have already made it clear that if North-South dialogue progresses properly in conformity with the expectation of the people and the ideal of national reunification it can gradually develop into higher-level talks and, furthermore, high-level political talks between the North and the South can be realized. The successful progress of the second North-South economic talks, the Eighth Red Cross Plenary Meeting and the development of the talks onto a higher level depend entirely on the South side's attitude. We express our expectation that the South side will show sincerity toward dialogue, not running counter to the demands of the times and the expectation of the nation, and will take appropriate measures to remove all negative factors hindering the progress of dialogue.

#### 'Test Nuclear Warfare' Decried

SK140835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 14 (KCNA) -- The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises planned by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique this year will be a frantic military rehearsal aimed at northward invasion. They announced that the war game would involve armed forces more than 200,000 strong. This will bring the military strength hurled into the "Team Spirit" military exercises since 1976 to somewhere near 1.5 million.

The scale of the U.S. forces thrown into the "Team Spirit" brings into bolder relief the aggressive purpose of the war rehearsal aimed at northward invasion. Their military strength mobilized in nine rounds of exercises from 1976 to 1984 came near 400,000. Provided that 60,000 to 70,000 U.S. troops participate in the "Team Spirit 85" this year on the level of the annual average, the total U.S. military strength mobilized in the ten rounds of exercises will hit the mark of 460,000 or 470,000.

That the "Team Spirit" is aimed at northward invasion is also proved by the fact that its main theatre is brought nearer to the area of the Military Demarcation Line and the proportion of the offensive operations is sharply increasing. The attack and defence were in the ratio 8:1 in the 1983 "Team Spirit".

The danger of the "Team Spirit" finds glaring manifestation particularly in its constantly being "test nuclear warfare." The U.S. imperialists hurl into it "Lance" missile capable of nuclear delivery and "B-52" strategic bombers and "F-16" and "F-111" fighter-bombers which can be loaded with nuclear bombs and, furthermore, mobilize in it the nuclear-powered carrier "Enterprise" carrying more than 200 nuclear bombs, nuclear missiles, nuclear depth bombs, etc.

By consistently obstructing our people's cause of reunification by the criminal "Team Spirit" war exercises, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique stand naked as the foe of the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

#### Green Berets Deployment Viewed

SK121010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 12 (KCNA) -- It was reported from Tokyo that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are scheming to hurl the former's ill-famed special unit "Green Berets" into the provocative "Team Spirit 85" war exercises. The spokesman of the U.S. Army Command in Japan was quoted by the January tenth issue of the Japanese MAINICHI SHIMBUN as saying that a battalion of "Green Berets" deployed in Okinawa would be airlifted to the scene of the projected "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal. The U.S. imperialists' special unit "Green Berets" is known to have been engaged in aggression, subversion and sabotages in different parts of the world. Its participation in the provocative "Team Spirit 85" war exercises tells how desperately they are working to start a war of aggression in Korea.

#### Offer To Observe Denounced

SK140211 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 13 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 14 January commentary: "Provocateurs' Reversed Logic"]

[Text] After having aggravated tensions in the country and destroyed the atmosphere of dialogue by announcing a plan for a large-scale joint military exercise with the United States called "Team Spirit-85," the persons in authority in South Korea are now contemptibly maneuvering to avoid responsibility. This was expressed by the so-called observation of the scheduled military exercise by our side, which was requested by the South Korean authorities, and the ensuing propaganda to make it appear as if it were a measure for the relaxation of tensions and exchange.

A few days ago, a person holding the post of a spokesman for the puppet defense ministry babbled in an address carried by South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO that the South Korean authorities had invited our side to observe the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise to avoid unnecessary tensions. He even prattled that the invitation was an expression of the goodwill of the persons in authority in South Korea. This is a completely reversed logic of those who embellish war to make it appear as if it were peace and to make it appear as if provocation were reconciliation. While claiming that it would improve the posture of combat readiness for aggression through a war exercise, it invited the one -- the target of its attack -- to observe the war exercise. How can this be an expression of goodwill and for the sake of peace?

What they are suggesting is that we carefully observe in what way they train guns on the other party in dialogue and that we surrender rather than resist them. This is a very brigandish impudent act.

In a bid to justify their wrong assertion, the person holding the post of spokesman for the puppet defense ministry even said that the scheduled "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise was a nonprovocative defensive exercise in accordance with normal practice. No one, however, will be deceived by such a sophistry.

It is well-known to the world that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which has annually been expended in South Korea is generally a preliminary war and a nuclear test war to attack our republic from the ground, sea, and sky. The purpose of the scheduled military exercise is to pour cold water on the atmosphere of dialogue materialized after a long wait, to destroy the dialogue, and to lead the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war. Reeking powder with guns firing at the other party in dialogue with the mobilization of a vast number of armed forces of aggression, whatever propaganda they may mount will convince no one that it is not a provocation. No excuse can make it acceptable.

In addition, what we cannot afford to overlook is their claim that it was to ease unnecessary tension and to provide an atmosphere for dialogue that they had invited our observation of their military exercise while trying to make it appear as if it were aimed at exchanges in the military field. This is an intolerable insult to us who are making sincere efforts to solve the Korean question through dialogue and negotiations by putting forth peaceful proposals, and it is a mockery to the people who hope that relations between the North and the South can be improved and that broad collaboration and exchange can be realized.

War rackets and dialogue are not compatible. War rackets only destroy the atmosphere of dialogue and aggravate the situation. Also, exchanges between the North and the South should always be aimed at improving relations and be in the common interest of the nation.

The past dialogues that ended fruitlessly show that no success can be expected from these dialogues under circumstances in which war rackets against the other party in dialogue are strengthened and that the improvement of relations between the North and the South and realization of collaboration and exchanges is impossible.

For dialogue to succeed, the other party in dialogue should be respected and things that blur atmosphere of dialogue should not be done. While pouring cold war on dialogue, the puppets' babble about dialogue and exchange is only hypocrisy and falsity, no matter how heatedly they may say that it is not so. The standpoint of the persons in authority in South Korea is clear. They are pursuing confrontation instead of dialogue and war instead of peace.

Our stand is to improve relations between the North and the South through dialogue and negotiations and to solve the problems of the nation. We also proposed contacts between the vice premiers of the North and the South based on such a stand in an attempt to remove the obstacle in the way of North-South economic talks at a time when the persons in authority in South Korea are about to conduct a provocative war exercise together with the United States.

If the South Korean authorities are the least bit interested in dialogue and peace, they should call off the plan for the provocative "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise by accepting our demand and abandon things that lay obstacles to dialogue. If the persons in authority in South Korea strain the situation and even rupture dialogue by continuing to follow the path to confrontation and war running counter to the people's aspirations, they will have to take full responsibility for the consequences.

RADIO CRITICIZES U.S. FOR INSTIGATING SOUTH

SK120510 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0948 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Unattributed talk: "The U.S. Imperialists Are Instigating the Puppets to Confrontation and War Provocation Maneuvers"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements, a dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any moment is being created today in our country. Easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and eliminating the danger of war are the unanimous demands of all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people. However, the U.S. imperialists are instigating the puppets to war and confrontation, running counter to the unanimous aspiration and desire of the people at home and abroad, and deliberately straining the situation. This is shown by a series of events that took place last year.

Above all, the U.S. imperialists drove the puppets to North-South confrontation and war maneuvers while repeatedly making powder-reeking remarks about war. When we put forth an epochal proposal for tripartite talks at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on 10 January last year proceeding from the ideal of preventing the danger of war and opening a new phase in easing tensions and achieving peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists publicly challenged it, thus pursuing war and confrontation.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger babbled last May that U.S. troops will remain in South Korea continuously and support the puppets. The commander of U.S. Forces in South Korea, Livsey, also raved that modernization of equipment, promotion of combat capability, increased reserves of war materiel, and other measures for perfecting readiness are necessary.

In addition, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker warned last November that excessive expectations for North-South dialogue are forbidden, pouring cold water on an atmosphere favorable for dialogue. Commander of U.S. Forces in South Korea Livsey also said that the U.S. support for modernization of the puppet army will continue. Thus, he openly instigated the South Korean puppets to anticommunist confrontation and northward aggressive war.

Through repeated conferences on war, inspection of frontline units, and arms buildup, the U.S. imperialists are driving the South Korean puppets to confrontation with us. The U.S. warmongers frequently sneaked into South Korea last year and held war conferences. Last May, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger flew into South Korea and instigated the puppets to war. Twice, in March and in November, U.S. Army Chief of Staff Wickham also sneaked into South Korea and held war conferences with the leaders of the puppets, thus fanning the fever of war by touring the puppet and U.S. Armies.

Last November, the U.S. imperialists sent openly and secretly the U.S. Air Force chief of staff, the commander and deputy commander of U.S. Pacific Air Force, the deputy commander of the 21st U.S. Airlift Command which is assigned the mission of strategic air transport for the Korean front, and other high-level operational officials of the U.S. military and had them hold war conferences with the puppets.

Openly raving that they will offer a more modernized nuclear umbrella to South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to drag more nuclear warheads and their delivery means into South Korea where more than 1,000 nuclear weapons have already been deployed.

At the same time, they have given more military assistance every year and turned over more military equipment to the puppets South Korean puppets on the pretext of a sale. The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to instigate the puppets to confrontation are clearly revealed by their frequent offensive war exercises and vicious military provocations which are aimed at putting a fuse to war.

The "Team Spirit-84" war exercise and the Panmunjom shooting incident last year are representative examples. The "Team Spirit-84" war exercise -- including the large-scale offensive training, special forces training, river-crossing operations, and training in dropping arms from the air that were staged to apply the U.S. imperialists' new offensive war strategy to an actual war in South Korea and to perfect this strategy -- was an open challenge to our proposal for tripartite talks and a criminal act to provoke a new war in Korea.

The provocative shooting incident of bestially murdering three guards of our side and injuring one while they were carrying out their routine mission on 23 November last year in the area of the conference room of the MAC at Panmunjom clearly proved how recklessly the U.S. imperialists ran amok to instigate the puppets to provocation. Because of the reckless maneuvers for confrontation and war by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who they supported, the situation in our country is being strained to an extreme point. Today, the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are arousing the burning indignation of our people and the world's peace-loving people.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should immediately stop their reckless maneuvers of war and confrontation which run counter to the trend of the time.

#### CPRF INFORMATION ON CHON'S 'SUPPRESSION' ISSUED

SK131347 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland today issued the following information denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for stepping up fascist suppression, because it had been perplexed by a telephone call warning of a bombing of the American Cultural Center in Pusan.

Information No 289, issued by the Secretariat of the CPRF:

According to a report, on the evening of 7 January, a South Korean resident warned, by telephone, that he would bomb the American Cultural Center in Pusan, thereby perplexing and bewildering the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Rather than a warning by a resident, this is an expression of the unanimous resolve of all South Korean people who are trying again this year to regain the national dignity and sovereign rights, which have been trodden underfoot, and to realize democratization and the peaceful reunification of the country through struggle, not accepting the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which is the very source of all the unhappiness and suffering.

As for the American Cultural Center in Pusan, it is a base for U.S. ideological and cultural invasion; it had already been set on fire by such patriotic youths and students as Mun Pu-sik and Kim Hyon-chang on 18 March 1982. Youths and students, including Mun Pu-sik, burned this base of invasion and scattered anti-U.S. leaflets that read "Get out, United States!" and "We denounce U.S. new colonialism!", among other things. This was an outburst prompted by the accumulated grudges and anger in their hearts; it lit an anti-U.S. signal fire for independence, and rang a new alarm bell of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.



After that incendiary struggle vigorously burning with the nation's spirit and patriotic will, anti-U.S. struggles for independence have been waged in almost all parts of South Korea, including Seoul, Chunchon, Kwangju, and Taegu. The recent telephone call by a resident warning of a bombing of the American Cultural Center in Pusan is a continuation of the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and also shows that their strong fighting spirit and patriotism to punish aggressors and to make South Korean society independent by any means are working.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, the U.S. imperialists' faithful stooge, kicked up rackets of fascist suppression by placing an awe-inspiring police cordon around the American Cultural Center in Pusan and surrounding areas. This reveals once again its ugly face as the nation-selling traitor.

The South Korean puppets' attempt to stop the people's patriotic advance with guns and bayonets is a useless act, like trying to smash rocks with eggs. History shows that the colonial puppets' brutal suppression will never be able to obliterate the people's just struggle to achieve the nation's independence and, as a partner of the aggressors, the nation-selling treacherous group, which tries to stop the trend of independence, will never escape destruction. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique should immediately stop the ugly, nation-selling, treacherous act of suppressing its compatriots by currying favor with the outside forces, after ruminating over the lessons of history. Victory is on the side of the South Korean people, who are struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification.

[Dated] 12 January 1985, Pyongyang

CPRF ON POLITICAL SUPPRESSION OF KIM YONG-SAM

SK111218 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued the following information on 10 January denouncing the South Korean military fascist clique for stepping up suppression against opposition forces with the puppet National Assembly elections approaching.

Information No. 288 issued by the Secretariat of the CPRF:

According to a report, the South Korean military fascist clique perpetrated a fascist act of violence by dispatching some 100 puppet policemen at dawn on 8 January, putting Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party, under house arrest. The fascist clique, which issued a suppressive instruction for all the police and is stepping up its suppressive maneuvers with the puppet National Assembly elections approaching, perpetrated on that day the suppressive barbarous act of surrounding the house of the democratic figure Kim Yong-sam and completely blocking the entry and exist of people under the pretext of his engaging in political activities for democracy.

The fascist clique placed a tightly-guarded police cordon on 9 January as well, with police cars and reinforced police numbering 150 men, committing fascist violence by blocking his activity. This constitutes a prelude to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's new fascist attack on the democratic forces, and it reveals the filthy nature of its scheme to prepare a basis for its long-term power by any means and resorting to any forms of fascist violence.

Kim Yong-sam, who is also a co-chairman of South Korea's Council for the Promotion of Democracy, said that he will make a devoted effort to complete the destruction of dictatorship, and is carrying on unyielding political activities, with determination to sacrifice his life for the democratization of South Korean society, ignoring the fascist clique's ban. Some time ago, he held a press conference in Seoul and called for the termination of the military dictatorship and a boycott of the elections.

Engaging in free political activities as a politician is a right which no one can interfere with, and expressing democratic beliefs in defiance of dictatorship is the proper position to be taken as a democratic figure. Despite this, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique not only blocked his political activities with violence, but took the suppressive step of continuously banning the political activities of the 15 politicians, including Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung, and Kim Chong-pil, who stand in the way of its scheme for long-term power, while it staged, at the end of this past November, the force of the so-called lifting of the political ban.

The fact that it surrounded Kim Yong-sam's house and put him under house arrest is a continuation of such fascist suppression by the puppets, and is a product of its last-ditch maneuvers to solidify the base of the fascist dictator's rule by strangling the democratic forces, thereby staging the puppet national assembly elections as it desires and eliminating all contenders.

However, the South Korean puppets, though they may bind the hands and feet of some figures, will not succeed in binding, with any iron shackles, the aspirations of the people, who totally reject the colonial military fascist dictatorship and aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique should immediately stop the fascist suppression running counter to the atmosphere of dialogue and peaceful reunification, guarantee the free political activities of democratic figure Kim Yong-sam without delay, and step down from power at an early date in accordance with the consistent demand of the South Korean people.

[Dated] 10 Jan 1985, Pyongyang

#### COMMODITY EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

SK140023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2349 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing January 12 (KCNA) -- A 1985 protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Beijing on January 12. The protocol was signed by Cho Song-pom, vice-minister of foreign trade of Korea, and Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of the Chinese foreign economic relations and trade. Present at the signing ceremony were Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador to China.

#### ECONOMIC GROUP DEPARTS FOR CHINA VISIT

SK121548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 12 (KCNA) -- A government economic delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae left here on January 12 by train for a visit to China. The delegation was farewelled at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-Premier Hong Song-yong, minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and other personages concerned. It was also seen off by Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and his embassy officials.

PRC PAPER SUPPORTS DPRK CAUSE FOR REUNIFICATION

SK11537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 11 (KCNA) -- The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY January 8 carried a commentary expressing solidarity with the DPRK's efforts for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

President Kim Il-song in his New Year address declared the DPRK would continue to make strenuous, patient efforts to effect tripartite talks and underscored the need to put an end to the arms race and military confrontation between the North and the South and create conditions and environment for the peaceful reunification of the country, noted the paper. Recalling that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took a series of positive initiatives in order to relax the situation on the Korean peninsula, the paper pointed out the United States and South Korea recently announced their plan to undertake large scale military rehearsals quite contrary to the atmosphere of detente.

ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL CALL ON CSSR LEADER

SK140021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2344 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 14 (KCNA) -- Chi Chae-yong, DPRK ambassador to Czechoslovakia, paid a farewell call on President Gustav Husak on January 8. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Czechoslovak president. President Gustav Husak expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt, warm greetings to thme.

He said Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to Czechoslovakia last year marked an important occasion in further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and a signal event in the annals of friendship between the two countries. Gustav Husak highly estimated Comrade Kim Il-song's tour of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, saying that it was a historical event which gave a new impetus to making closer the friendship and cooperation between fraternal countries.

He expressed the hope that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow in scope in politics, economy, culture and all other fields. Czechoslovakia will as ever invariably support the Korean people in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country, he emphasized.

He said he supported all efforts and struggle of the Korean people for national reunification including the plan of North-South high-level political talks indicated by Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address for this year. The Czechoslovak president said he wholeheartedly wished President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il great success in the work for the welfare of the Korean people and long life in good health.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHONG CHUN-KI SEES OFF MAURITIUS ASSEMBLY GROUP

SK112332 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2323 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 12 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Legislative Assembly of Maritius headed by His Excellency Harish Boodhoo, government chief whip of the Mauritius Socialist Movement, flew Pyongyang for home on January 11. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Son Song-pil and other personages concerned.



PAK SONG-CHOL-LED GROUP ARRIVES IN NICARAGUA

SK130123 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] According to a report, a delegation of the DPRK Government led by Vice President Pak Song-chol arrived in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, by airplane on 9 January to attend the inaugural ceremony of the president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Vice President of Nicaragua Sergio Ramirez Mercado; the minister of Agricultural Development and Agrarian reform; the minister of Education; and other personages concerned. The ambassador of our country to Nicaragua and members of the embassy were also in the airport.

That day, the delegation left Havana, winding up the visit to the Republic of Cuba. It was seen off at the airport by Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba.

KYE UNG-TAE ATTENDS 11 JAN RALLY IN ANJU

SK132313 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1219 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Excerpts] A rally of employees of the Anju district coal mining complex to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address and the decision of the 10th plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee was held on the afternoon of 11 January.

Comrade Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the South Pyongan provincial party committee, functionaries concerned, and employees of the complex attended the rally.

YI KUN-MO ON HAND AT STEEL COMPLEX RALLY

SK120446 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Excerpts] A rally of workers and employees of the Kangson steel complex to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year message and the decision of the seventh plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee was held on the afternoon of 10 January at the site.

Comrade Yi Kun-mo, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Nampo municipal party; Yim Su-man, chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee; and other personages concerned attended the rally together with workers and employees of the complex.

PAPER URGES MAINTAINING REVOLUTIONARY GUARD

SK121440 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2131 GMT 10 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 11 January editorial: "Let Us Work and Lead Life With Alertness, in Accordance With the Demands of the Situation That Has Developed"]

[Text] Today the situation in our country has become tense. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have responded with policies of confrontation and war to our sincere efforts to open a new chapter for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea through dialogue and negotiation. The wretches are, at the very beginning of the New Year, attempting to conduct a large-scale combined war exercise against our republic by mobilizing a huge number of troops and modern weapons of mass destruction. These war maneuvers have intensified the strained situation in the country.

We are struggling to glorify this greatly significant year amid a strained and complex situation. A very responsible and honorable revolutionary task is to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the party founding with a new upsurge in revolution and construction by thoroughly executing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's speech, the combative tasks presented by Kim Il-song at the 10th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee, and the decision of the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

Heavy and huge tasks are imposed upon all sectors and units in socialist construction. These tasks can be fruitfully executed only when the entire party and people struggle with alertness, making revolutionary efforts. Our party urges all functionaries, party members, and workers to maintain higher-than-ever revolutionary character and to work and live alert to the developing situation and the revolutionary tasks that have been presented.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The more complex the situation becomes and the more desperate the counterrevolutionary maneuvers become, the higher the revolutionary character those who carry out revolution should maintain, and the more efforts they should make in their struggle. Our people's noble character is to live and work in a revolutionary manner, like revolutionaries in a time of revolution and struggle. The Korean revolution has preserved its integrity and brought about world-renowned changes in this land because our people have maintained high revolutionary character and wage struggle, upholding the leadership of the party and the leader. We should further strengthen our traditional character of leading a revolutionary life and waging a revolutionary struggle.

Our people should carry our long and rough way of struggle. We should not be satisfied with our achievements and possessions with a peaceful mood, not even for a single moment. The enemies always hope that we will ease our alert attitude and relax our attention. If we indulge in idleness and relaxation, we will not be able to reunify the divided nation and protect and make shine the already attained revolutionary achievements.

The socialist construction in our country has developed to a higher stage and the people's living conditions have improved. The solid character of the people who carry out revolution is to continuously and vigorously struggle for the ultimate victory of revolution with class and revolutionary consciousness even after they have scored gains in socialist construction and improved their living conditions.

Under circumstances in which the enemies of the revolution and the nation perpetrate maneuvers to provoke a war more openly with each passing day, we should accelerate revolution and construction by rejecting a peaceful mood and maintaining an alert and mobilized stance. How energetically the entire people adhere to political and ideological resolve in their lives and work is a serious question related to the nation's destiny and the future of the revolution.

The traits of working and living in a revolutionary manner are being demonstrated in practical struggle. Today, our party is actively struggling to open a gateway for the peaceful reunification of the nation and vigorously pushing ahead with the work of firmly consolidating our revolutionary bases by accelerating socialist construction. This serves as the most just and the wisest line for successfully carrying out the tasks facing our party at present and for expediting the victory of the chuche cause.

Keenly understanding the party's intention, we should energetically carry out the policies put forth for our domains and units by the party.

The national economic plan is a directive of the party and a law of the state. All domains and units should normalize production at a high level by actively mobilizing internal reserves. Thus, they should fulfill without fail the daily, monthly, and quarterly plans for the national economy.

In particular, party members and workers in the main industrial domains, including the mining industry, railway transportation, and the metallurgical and the power industry, should struggle in an exemplary manner, cherishing a lofty sense of honor and a sense of responsibility, thus making a wide breakthrough in economic construction.

The trait that everyone should highly display is working energetically by filling minutes and even seconds with strenuous revolutionary efforts. Those who devote all their might, wisdom, and energy to fulfillment of the revolutionary mission assigned by the party and who do not rest for the benefit of the revolution are the genuine revolutionaries who work in conformity with the demand of the time. We all should cherish such revolutionary traits. Revolutionaries with a strong revolutionary spirit do not complain about the conditions facing them and do not waver and hesitate in the wake of difficulty. Cherishing the persistent spirit of communists, all party members and workers should solve all difficulties in their own strength and should continuously renovate and advance.

It is important for guiding functionaries to set the example of working and living in a revolutionary manner. The ideological state and traits of functionaries who are the (? instructors) of the masses and the commanding staff of the revolutionary exercise important influence on the masses. All guidance functionaries should push ahead revolutionarily with all works, cherishing lofty political awareness and a sense of responsibility worthy of masters.

Party functionaries should properly carry out the party's political work in order to establish an enhanced political atmosphere in accordance with today's demand. Economic functionaries should carry out economic organizational work on the independent accounting system and work to increase production. Functionaries in other domains should responsibly carry out their assigned missions. By so doing, all working sites will overflow with the militant and revolutionary spirit and constant upsurges will be effected in production and construction.

Organizing one's life in an alert stance is an important demand for working and living in a revolutionary manner. We should prevent even minor bits of various unsound life-styles from penetrating into our inner lives by organizing life in a sound and frugal manner as demanded by socialist life-style. In particular, we should lead our lives in a combatant manner in accordance with the strained situation and should prevent even a minor lax attitude or phenomenon of relaxation from taking place.

In connection with the joint military exercise to be staged in South Korea, the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army issued an order to all the people and the Revolutionary Armed Forces. Upholding the order, all party members and workers should keenly watch the enemy's maneuvers with high vigilance and should fully prepare themselves for combat by strengthening political and combat training and actively studying military science.

Thus, they should firmly protect their socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains from any maneuvers of the enemy. All party members and workers should highly demonstrate the spirit of a people who are carrying out the revolution and who are struggling, vigorously advancing in firm unity with the party and the leader. They should achieve constant victory in revolution and construction.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS SLATED FOR 12 FEB

SK140708 Seoul YONHAP in English 0700 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 14 (YONHAP) -- The government has slated the date for the nation's 12th parliamentary election for Feb. 12, the Home Affairs Ministry said Monday. In a brief announcement, the ministry said that the government will officially notify the public of the election date on Jan. 23, after gaining cabinet approval on Jan. 17.

The current parliamentary election law provides that the date be formally announced at least 18 days before the election. In the 11th election, the government made its official notification on March 5, 1981, and conducted the election on March 25, 1981, thus leaving 20 days for campaigns.

The ministry announcement said, "The government has decided on the date well enough before the New Year holiday by the lunar calendar as part of its effort to prevent campaigns for the general election getting overheated and corruptive." This year, lunar New Year's Day, the greatest festive holiday in the country, falls on Feb. 20.

The announcement noted that, during the past 30 years, the average temperature on Feb. 12 ranged from minus 1 to 3 centigrade and said that cold weather would not adversely affect people's voting. Each political party must register its candidates, both for the national and local constituencies, with the Central Election Management Committee by Jan. 23, five days after the official notification of the election date.

Joint election campaigns are scheduled to start throughout the nation on Feb. 2, while the voters' list will be finalized by Feb. 7.

RULING PARTY OPPOSES CONSTITUTION REVISION

SK120053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling party yesterday said that it remains firmly opposed to any move to revise the current presidential election system. In response to the opposition call for a constitutional revision for direct presidential elections, the Democratic Justice Party said it now is time for political groups to work for the promotion of democracy in the country. "Now is the time for all of us to establish the tradition of a peaceful transfer of power and to help democracy take root in this soil," said Kim Yong-tae, spokesman for the majority party. "We will under no circumstances support any move to amend the Constitution." The nation's basic law was last revised in 1980.

Pointing out that the ruling party has already announced a plan to pick its presidential candidate in 1987, Kim termed as "unreasonable" the demand that the ruling camp reveal a "detailed" political timetable for the planned peaceful change of power in 1988. Any debate on constitutional changes, he said, might adversely effect a peaceful change of power, by damaging national coalescence and social stability.

Kim refuted the opposition claim that government officials were making frequent local trips in support of ruling party members planning to run in the coming parliamentary election expected for mid-February.



CHON SPEAKS ON N-S DIALOGUE, ELECTIONS

SK120104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan, voicing his concern about the possible suspension of inter-Korean talks due to Pyongyang's insincerity, emphasized yesterday that greater efforts should be made to continue dialogue with North Korea. Seeing the North Korean unilateral decision to postpone the inter-Korean economic and Red Cross conferences taking issue with the annual Team Spirit ROK-U.S. military exercise, we can not but doubt its real intention, Chon said.

Receiving a new year briefing from Home Minister Chon Yong-pok at Chongwadae, Chon said, "We will continue efforts to open up dialogue with North Korea with patience out of the national desire to prevent recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula." "The Korean question should not become the object of bargaining among the big powers and it must be solved at the initiatives of Koreans," he stressed.

President Chon's manifestation of Seoul's resolve to push the inter-Korean dialogue came two days after North Korea notified Seoul of its decision to put off the two South-North meetings scheduled for later this month.

Turning to the forthcoming parliamentary elections presently scheduled for Feb. 12, President Chon said that the old pattern of misconduct should not reappear in the coming elections.

The chief executive asked the Home Ministry to get tough with acts by "subversive elements," which hamper the election. In particular, he called for thorough precautions against possible incidents in the course of voting and transportation of ballot boxes.

Chon said that a nationwide campaign to invoke a sense of order among citizens was hoped to be launched ahead of such major international events as the Seoul conferences of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. He also called upon the National Police to sharpen their vigilance against the danger of terrorism during the Asian Games to be staged in Seoul next year. Chon said that "pansang-hoe" (neighborhood meeting) should be utilized as a forum to cement the neighborly amity and regional unity through exchanges of ideas among residents.

Other presidential directives given to the Home Ministry included early computerization of the land recording business, revitalization of the Civil Defense Corps. and development of backward regions in remote areas. The Home Ministry was also told to work out various programs for the construction of new cities with long-term perspectives, taking the population increase into consideration.

PAPER DENOUNCES NORTH DIALOGUE-DELAYING TACTICS

SK121415 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Jan 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The North's Repeated Craftiness -- Schemes of Delaying Dialogue Which Refuse Creation of Trust"]

[Text] The North's group has again revealed national shame to the world by committing a wicked act. One of the things that our nation has cherished most in life is to keep faith. Thus, neighboring countries have called our country the land of decorum. We are very worried about the heterogeneity of the nation -- divided into North and South -- which has become more acute.

Moreover, the actions of the ruling branch in the North which is in the habit of easily breaking promises and faith, make us keenly feel that the group in the North is merely a group of ragtags and bobtails with whom we can never deal with the attitude of the nation's traditional virtues alone. Their acts show that they have been addicted to the habit of infidelity and absurdity.

They unilaterally notified us of the fact that neither the economic talks -- scheduled to be held on 17 January -- nor the Red Cross talks -- scheduled to open on 23 January -- can be realized as scheduled, finding fault with the "Team Spirit" military exercise, which we have staged annually and openly since 1976, and to which we have invited them as an observer. Because we gained experience from talks held in the 1970's, we cannot have hasty expectations from the beginning, regarding dialogue and contacts in the 1980's. This notwithstanding, we really did not expect that they would change their attitude so suddenly and abruptly.

Is this year's "Team Spirit" exercise, which will be staged openly, and to which they have been invited as an observer, the first of its kind? Moreover, have they completely forgotten the fact that even during the periods of "Team Spirit" exercises, they responded to earlier talks -- were held on five occasions in 1979 and, on four occasions in 1980 -- and to North-South sports talks held in April 1984, feigning sincerity in the talks?

We are now fully familiar with the craftiness, cunning, and far-fetched logic of the North's group. What is noteworthy in this regard is the fact that during the 40 years of division, they have played the role of a faithful teacher, enabling us to fully learn their entire nature.

They launched the fratricidal Korean war by making the most of a Sunday, while uttering sugar-coated words and assuming insinuating looks of issuing a so-called declaration for peaceful reunification, and putting forth a proposal for exchanging Kim San-yong and Yi Chu-ha [then communists who were arrested in the South] with Mr Cho Man-sik [national patriotic leader who was arrested in the North at that time] during the spring to summer period of 1950. In the 1970's they covertly dug underground tunnels across the cease-fire line in the shadow of double-faced tactics while attending the Red Cross talks and the talks of the North-South Coordinating Committees.

After the 26 October incident, they even put forth the proposal for holding the so-called North-South joint meeting of political parties and public organizations between individual political figures, while even unprecedentedly using the name of our country -- "the Republic of Korea" and mentioning a meeting of premiers by taking advantage of the confusion in our society.

We are too rich in very serious, didactic experiences gained from dealing with the North during 40 years of division to be fooled by such crafty, petty guiles. We can fully see through the inner thoughts behind their latest unilateral notification of delaying talks. The issue of our general election scheduled to be conducted in February is probably at the top of their list of strategies. The campus situation to be created after the beginning of the new school semester in March is probably the second item, in terms of priority, in their strategies.

This notwithstanding, no matter how carefully the strategists in Pyongyang may have calculated, their efforts will be in vain. The schemes to obstruct the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics are presumably on their list of strategies. But the facts concerning which side is forcibly creating military tensions became general knowledge for the world's peoples long ago.

Whenever they open their mouth, they clamor about the withdrawal of the U.S. forces. But those who made the withdrawn U.S. forces return were none other than they themselves. They have carried out military activities by deploying four armored corps in forward areas and building new combat air bases on the east and west coasts near the cease-fire line. This being the case, it is all the more necessary to stage the "Team Spirit" exercises on a large scale.

There is a clear-cut way to avert this hostile crisis. The only way is to realize the meeting between the persons in highest authority in the North and the South, to make a definite promise between the compatriots to achieve peace on the basis of the national conscience, to provide a device for its realization, and to sincerely put this into practice, while rationally carrying out the already agreed upon North-South dialogue.

#### PAPER PRAISES CHON'S 'VISION FOR FUTURE'

SK100121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jan 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Chon's Policy Statement"]

[Text] The New Year policy address delivered by President Chon Tu-hwan before the National Assembly yesterday is impressive in that it sets forth his vision for the future of Korea extending into the 21st century. In an unusual display of his long-term perspective as the supreme leader of the nation, the president went far beyond the near future in discussing the state of national affairs and what lies ahead. In presenting his vision of the next century, which will not begin until more than a decade after his term of office is to end in 1988, the president explained he was doing so because it is time for Koreans to cherish a far-reaching ideal for the next 100 years and strive together with extraordinary enthusiasm to achieve it, regardless of who will be the president in the future. We fully agree with him that the center of world gravity will shift into the Asian-Pacific region before too long and, therefore, the 21st century will be an era in which Koreans will play a major role in world affairs. We should now start preparing for it. In his view, during that century the nation will be able to reunify the divided territory and achieve considerable affluence.

President Chon envisions Korea to be a rich, strong, and free nation that will have reached the \$5,000 mark in per capita income and will have become the 15th largest economy and the 10th largest trading country in the world by the start of the 21st century. In light of our brilliant achievements over the past two decades or so, those goals are not beyond our reach, to be sure. No blueprint, however well conceived, can be translated into reality without firm determination and efforts to attain it. We must realize that nobody but Koreans themselves can produce the desired results.

As the president stressed in his address, most important is achievement of a proper mental attitude by all Koreans that they are the masters of their own destiny and everyone of them is a prime mover in shaping the future not only of his nation but of the whole world. President Chon's sagacious vision becoming to a farsighted, outstanding leader is certain to evoke a renewed self-confidence and pride among the Korean people who have proved their potential to be a "great people." The question now is whether they will continue to work hard with a unity of purpose toward the glorious 21st century without falling into complacency and with what has been achieved so far. In this context, President Chon aptly termed 1985 "the watershed in the Korean people's great march into the 21st century." Fully 40 years after the nation's liberation from Japanese colonial rule and only 15 years to the turn of the century, this is the year when we should consolidate the remarkable progress and stability we have laboriously achieved and lay the springboard for a quantum jump to join the ranks of the world's advanced nations.

He also expressed the strong hope that substantial progress will be made this year toward reconciliation and accommodation between the divided halves of Korea, which have maintained a relationship of bitter antagonism for the past 40 years. Advocating a "courageous and momentous shift" from such confrontation, he renewed his call for summit talks with North Korea's Kim Il-song and a proposal for exchange of permanent liaison missions between Seoul and Pyongyang. We hope that North Korea will affirmatively respond to Seoul's earnest endeavor to establish peace on the peninsula and ensure common prosperity of the entire Korean people free from the fear of war.

Turning to domestic politics, he reassured the nation by pledging to do his best to make the forthcoming National Assembly election fair and clean. We were also reassured by his renewed promise that he will start a tradition of peaceful change of government in Korea by serving no more than one term of office as stipulated in the Constitution.

#### POLICE RELEASE ARRESTED SUPPORTERS OF NEW PARTY

SK122314 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul Kuro Police yesterday released two young men, including a university student, whom they arrested Friday on charges of having spread "harmful" rumors. Yi Song-u, freshman of Chungang University, and Pak Yun-sik, repeater for the college entrance exam, were handing out 200 leaflets advertising the founding of the Kuro chapter of the New Korea Democratic Party when police arrested them. The two 20-year-old men told the police they were distributing the leaflets at the request of their relatives.

The release took place after Pak Sil, spokesman of the nascent party, made an announcement criticizing authorities for the arrest of the two men. The New Korea Democratic Party was organized by a dissident group and old-time politicians who were recently released from the political ban.

Meanwhile, Chong Hyon-tae, 22, senior of Seoul National University, was arrested yesterday on charges of having violated the law on assembly and demonstration. He is known to be SNU chairman of the so-called Anti-Election Committee.

#### YI MIN-U PROPOSES MEETING OF CHON, TWO DISSIDENTS

SK130940 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Jan 85 p 1

[By reporter Yi Nak-yeon]

[Text] Kwangju -- On 12 January, Yi Min-u, chairman of the preparatory committee for the founding of the temporarily-named New Korea Democratic Party, called for a tripartite meeting among President Chon Tu-hwan, Kim Tae-chung, and Kim Yong-sam with a view to coping with the present difficult situation, while repeatedly urging the government "to immediately abolish the law on renovation of the political climate and totally lift the political ban still imposed on 15 persons."

Chairman Yi made these demands in a press conference held that morning, prior to a meeting held to found the western Kwangju district party chapter (chairman, Kim Nok-yong). He said: "When the 12th term National Assembly is formed, the New Korea Democratic Party will conduct an investigation into the truth concerning the Kwangju incident by invoking the authority to inspect government offices. If this cannot be realized as desired, we will investigate the issue independently."



In connection with the campus issue, he demanded: The present regime should map out basic measures regarding the campus issue. The authorities concerned should immediately release all students who have been arrested in connection with campus issue, including those students who were arrested after visiting the building of the DJP."

In connection with the 12th term general elections, Chairman Yi proposed that a meeting of the representatives from each party, including the New Korea Democratic Party, be held to decide the timing of elections.

YU CHI-SONG PRESS CONFERENCE ON ELECTION ISSUES

SK111310 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Jan 85 p1

[By correspondent Hwang Chae-hong]

[Text] (Taejon) On 9 January, Yu Chi-song, president of the DKP, demanded that a convincing schedule for political preparations for a peaceful change of government, which will arrive in 1988, be made public.

In a new year press conference held on the morning of 9 January in Taejon, President Yu, saying that the Constitution must be revised in order to allow people to select their president by their own votes, asserted that "not only for the nurturing of democratic and autonomous capabilities but also for the democratization of this country's government and the running of the government as the Constitution dictates, local assemblies should be established in directly-administered cities, including Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, and Incheon, and in each province by the first half of 1987, and then assemblies established in small cities and counties on an annual basis, selecting heads of local autonomous governments, and finally assemblies established in each myon.

He said: The scheduled election means more than simply selecting 276 assemblymen. It will serve as an opportunity to foresee whether we can achieve a peaceful change of government in 1988. I call on the president, as the highest responsible person, to do his utmost to achieve fair and objective election management, and to make the election a most fair and clean one, instead of trying to support the candidates of the ruling party engaged in election campaigns by touring the provinces in the name of president of the ruling party.

He stressed that a political climate as primitive as the one now existing in Korea requires that only one opposition party -- no more and no less -- confront the single ruling party.

"I am convinced that the people will massively vote for us, the largest opposition party, in order to make it ready to confront the DJP regime," he said. He continued: Despite our repeated calls for a complete, once-and-for-all lifting of the political ban, without leaving anyone unaffected, the government lifted it in installments. If the government's goal in so doing was to split the opposition parties and divide into many groups, this cannot but be an important political crime.

Yu also said: The military should remain strictly neutral, and never again must it be allowed to intervene in political affairs.

Our party will struggle to abolish the irrational and unrealistic system of proportional assembly seats and to have small constituencies instituted. At the same time, we propose lowering the legally eligible age of voters from 20 to 18.

STATEMENT CRITICIZES U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO

OW100049 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1716 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January 9 (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian National Commission [MNC] for UNESCO issued a statement. It read in full as the following:

From December 31, 1984 the U.S.A. has stopped its membership in UNESCO -- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. The American Administration has been long displaying its hostile attitude to this highly respected organisation uniting 161 countries of the world. There have been attempts made to exert political and financial pressure on the organisation with the aim of reversing the positive trends in its work so as to suit the interests of imperialist circles and above all the U.S.A.

This, in fact, constitutes a component part of the actions the said circles are directing against the entire system of the UNO, of their attempts to undermine the foundations of its activities aimed at promoting mutual understanding and co-operation among states and nations in the name of universal peace and security.

The Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO takes UNESCO as a highly authoritative international organisation which efforts accord with the above noble objectives. Within its competence, this organisation upholds consolidation of [words indistinct] international understanding, establishment of new just international orders in economic relations and information activity.

With UNESCO being confronted by hostile actions on the part of ruling quarters of some U.S.-led Western countries, the MNC for UNESCO once again confirms its adherence to the lofty ideals, for the realisation of which the organisation has been founded. On behalf of the public and government of the Mongolian People's Republic, the commission denounces the U.S.A.'s withdrawal from UNESCO as an act hostile to the interests of strengthening friendly interrelations of countries and peoples in the most humane spheres. It reiterates its firm support to the activity of UNESCO directed at developing co-operation of nations in educational, scientific and cultural fields for the sake of international peace and human welfare, the statement of the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO concludes.

RALLY COMMEMORATES AFGHAN PARTY ANNIVERSARY

OW110235 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1710 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jan (MONTSAME) -- A political rally dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (P.D.P.A.) was held at the museum of Lenin. It was stressed at the meeting that during its 20 years' history the P.D.P.A. has become a guiding and mobilising force of the working people. Under the leadership of the P.D.P.A. the Afghan people upholds its revolutionary gains and successfully tackles social and economic tasks facing the country. A documentary was screened about the national liberation struggle of Afghan people and their present-day creative labour. The rally was attended by the ambassador of the D.R.A. [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] to the M.P.R.A. Sarwari.

The ambassador of the D.R.A. to the M.P.R.A. Sarwari gave a lecture "Afghanistan over the 20 years" to teachers and students of the higher party school at the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

ROAD REOPENS AFTER 40 YEARS IN KAREN REBEL HANDS

BK080 20 Rangoon Domestic Service i Burmese 0630 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The Hlaingbwe-Shwegun road linking Hlaingbwe and Shwegun village in Hlaingbwe Township, Karen State, was opened at an official ceremony held at 0800 on 4 January in Hlaingbwe. Karen State Regional Party Committee Chairman U Kyaw Khin Win and members of his party inspected the 15-mile road after it was officially opened by Hlaingbwe Township People's Council Chairman U Soe Nyunt. The regional party committee chairman and his party were warmly greeted with dances and music by the people of (Kuntagon), Natsingon, Thayagon, Kappali, (Kanyi), and Shwegun villages along the road. The road had been unusable for almost 40 years as a result of Karen National Defense Organization rebels. The road was rebuilt and reopened through the joint efforts of the Army, the party, councils, departments, and the people. The people can now travel peacefully without harassment along the road, which pleases them.

NEW FRONT OPENED AGAINST KAREN REBEL FORCES

BK110147 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] Burmese troops have opened a new front against Karen rebels opposite Ban Wang Kaew in Mae Sot District of Tak Province. A military source said yesterday that Burmese gunners opened fire on Karen bases on hills 200 and 300, west of the Kawmura Camp. Casualty figures were not reported, he said.

Yesterday's operation was aimed at pushing the rebels off the hills, but it was thought that they held their positions. Rangoon troops also split a 300-man force at the Palu Pass to blockade the rebel base there and to protect a supply route.

DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER, GROUP LEAVE FOR SRV

BK101430 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Under the cultural exchange program between the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a health delegation headed by the deputy minister for health, Dr Tun Hla Pru, left by air for the SRV this morning. The health delegation was seen off at Rangoon airport by Health Minister U Tun Way, SRV Ambassador to Burma Pham Manh Diem, and heads of departments under the Ministry of Health. Members of the delegation were U Kyaw Lwin, director of the Health Department; and Dr U Win Maung, professor in the Rangoon General Hospital's Anesthesiology Department.

SRV FORESTRY MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE

BK111602 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Under the cultural exchange program between the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a Vietnamese forestry study delegation led by the minister of forestry, Mr Pham Xuan Dot, arrived by air in Rangoon this evening. The SRV delegation was welcomed at the airport by Minister of Agriculture and Forests U Ye Gaung, Deputy Minister of Forests U Hlaing Myint, responsible departmental officials, and SRV Ambassador to Burma Mr Pham Manh Diem. Members of the SRV forestry delegation are Professor (Nguyen Tan Sang) from the SRV Ministry of Forestry and Director General (Pham Tan Tuan) from the Forestry and Industry Corporation. The delegation will stay in Burma for a week to observe forestry and timber production projects.

KPNLF'S SAMLO CHA-NGAN PREPARES FOR SRV ATTACK

BK140143 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 14 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Vietnamese troops are expected to launch an all-out attack on the last major camp of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) within a few days after having overrun the other six resistance strongholds along the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, a senior Army official said yesterday.

Burapha Field Force Commander Maj Gen San Siphon told reporters in Aranyaprathet that Samlo Cha-ngan could be the next target of the current Vietnamese offensive. The base is opposite a Thai border village of the same name and an evacuation site which shelters some 32,500 Khmer refugees from the stronghold and Ampil, which fell to the Vietnamese last Tuesday. He said that Vietnam pulled out some troops from Ampil, the former KPNLF headquarters, opposite Ban Sa-ngae in Ta Phraya District. The troops, he said, were moving northwards. Vietnamese gunners also probed the defensive perimeter around Samlo Cha-ngan camp yesterday in what appeared to be a prelude to a fresh onslaught, according to Loeung Sinak, leader of the resistance stronghold. Maj Gen San also said Vietnam might also attack the headquarters of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's guerrillas faction, known as the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukians (ANS), opposite Surin. Informed military sources reported buildup of Vietnamese troops close to the ANS base, called Tatum one or two weeks ago.

An international relief official also told THE NATION that some Khmer and Vietnamese refugees comprising patients, women and children were moved from the Samlo Cha-ngan and Dongrak camps to a new evacuation site deeper inside the Thai territory. The site is called "site two." David Morton, deputy representative of the UN Border Relief Operations (UNBRO), said there were more than 140,000 Khmer refugees who had already fled into Thailand since the beginning of the Vietnamese dry-season offensive in November.

Loeung Sinak told reporters the Vietnamese fired some mortar rounds and machine guns at his front defense line but he ordered his own men not to respond for fear the Vietnamese would be able to pinpoint their positions. The guerrilla commander said there were 1,400 fighters in the camp, which is controlled by the KPNLF. The camp's civilians have been evacuated to this area inside Thailand. Loeung Sinak said the Vietnamese were about two kilometres (1.2 miles) from his defences which were studded with bunkers and laid out in an L-shape. The camp, built last June, was fronted by thick forest, making attacks difficult. He said the Vietnamese were moving some tanks in the area but he did not know the direction or number.

The Vietnamese have overrun the KPNLF headquarters of Ampil and attacked or seized a string of other KPNLF camps along the frontier. Hanoi's troops have also fought the communist Khmer Rouge, but have not attacked the stronghold of the third major group -- one loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Meanwhile, Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Nippon Sirithon said in Bangkok that the Vietnamese had stepped up attacks on Khmer resistance forces near the Thai border opposite Pong Namron District of Chantaburi and Khlong Yai District of Trat. "The rival forces are engaged in fierce fighting," he said. The eruption of the fighting forces a large number of Khmer refugees to flee across the frontier, the naval chief said.

SON SANN SAYS KPNLF NOT TO REOCCUPY AMPIL

BK120143 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Ban Ang Sila, Ta Phraya -- Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said yesterday his resistance forces had abandoned attempts to recapture the Vietnamese-occupied Ampil base.



Son Sann told reporters at this border town that KPNLF forces will concentrate on a hit-and-run strategy because they could not fight a conventional war against the powerful Vietnamese Army, believed to be the third largest in the world. "Our intention is not to reoccupy Ampil. If we could we will. Our aim is to inflict maximum damage on the Vietnamese without any losses for KPNLF," Son Sann said. He also said that the reason the KPNLF did not suffer any civilian casualties was because they were moved to the evacuation areas inside Thai territory two days before the assault on Ampil. In the dry season offensive against Ampil during Jan 7-10, Son Sann said that his resistance fighters suffered only six killed and 83 wounded. The KPNLF troops were able to destroy eight tanks and disable six others, he said. He said that if the KPNLF had more ammunition they could have inflicted more damage on the Vietnamese. Son Sann estimated the cost of the thousands of Vietnamese artillery shells fired at the KPNLF main base at about U.S. \$10 million (270 million baht). The Vietnamese have seized or attacked all the major KPNLF bases along the Western Kampuchean border since they launched their annual dry season offensive in November.

Son Sann thanked the ASEAN countries, the U.S., China, Britain, Sweden and other countries for supporting the KPNLF with military and humanitarian aid. He said that this year is the first time that Sweden condemned Vietnam for the dry season offensive against the KPNLF. "Sweden supported the Vietnamese strongly during the war against the United States and two years ago Sweden was still considering Vietnam as a hero but as Vietnam tried to colonize Kampuchea, Sweden began to consider Vietnam as the imperialist," he said. The KPNLF leader said that the resistance forces had done all they could and during the pullout they had taken all weapons with them. "I don't pretend that we can stop the Vietnamese but I intend to inflict them with most casualties," he said. If the KPNLF forces are destroyed, there would be no coalition government, Son Sann said. Son Sann is the prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which also include Prince Sihanouk's and Khieu Samphan's forces. He said that his guerrillas will resort to traditional guerrilla tactics, abandoning their fixed bases and operating deeper in the interior. The KPNLF leaders said that from time to time, their advance units were able to carry out espionage works deep inside Kampuchea, extending as far as 150 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

In the fighting at Ampil last week, Son Sann said, the Vietnamese forces threw in three to four times more artillery, tanks and troops than when they attacked the camp in April 1984. He said that he did not think that the Vietnamese would permanently occupy Ampil because if the KPNLF forces moved deeper inside Kampuchea the Vietnamese have to launch offensives against the resistance forces from inside Kampuchea too.

In Bangkok, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said a "superpower" bankrolled the Vietnamese attack against Ampil. He said three ships with cargoes of weapons arrived at the Kampuchean port of Kompong Som one week before the attack. Hanoi could not have launched the operation without this support, he added.

#### KPNLF Forces Still 'Intact'

BK140113 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Khmer People's National Liberation Front leader Son Sann yesterday assured Khmers in a resistance camp, opposite Sanlo Cha-ngan, in Ta Phraya District, that the faction's forces were intact despite the fall of Ampil. "They are still providing protection," Son Sann told his followers at the camp which resistance leaders and Thai military officials believe will be the next target of Vietnamese troops. The resistance leader said: "We expect the Vietnamese to attack but we don't know when," adding that the Vietnamese have moved closer to the camp's defence lines.

Commander of the Burapha Task Force, Maj-Gen San Siphen said over the weekend that he believes the attack may come in the next few days. The camp is defended by some 1,400 fighters while its 9,500 civilians were moved to an area inside Thailand last month for fear of a Vietnamese attack.

Sanlo Cha-ngan leader Loeung Sinak said that Vietnamese gunners had probed the defensive perimeter around the camp yesterday. He said he had told his men not to respond after mortar rounds and machine guns were fired at the front defence line because of the fear that the Vietnamese would be better able to pinpoint their positions.

#### THAI 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST LPDR DENOUNCED

BK111218 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 11 Jan 85

[11 January statement PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman]

[Text] On 2 and 3 January, Thai forces, from their positions whereby they are illegally occupying Lao territory, launched a large-scale attack on the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province and shelled neighboring sectors with artillery fire, causing loss of human life and property.

The escalation of the war by the ultrarightist Thai reactionaries among the Thai leading circles against the LPDR is being carried out in conjunction with the increase of Thai assistance and support to the Pol Pot remnants and their accomplices in their criminal and destructive activities against the PRK, and the Thai maneuver senselessly to slander the SRV. This clearly shows that the Thai authorities, toeing the line of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, have not abandoned their expansionist aims on Lao territory and against the three Indochinese peoples. All these actions by the Thai authorities have worsened the tension along the Cambodian-Thai border and along the Lao-Thai border and have further disrupted peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The PRK Foreign Ministry strongly denounces these new acts of aggression against the LPDR by the ultrarightist Thai reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles and firmly demands that they immediately stop all these acts. The Thai authorities should return the occupants of the three Lao villages -- who were forcibly taken away -- and pay compensation to the Lao people in this area.

The PRK would like to affirm once again its full support for all measures taken by the Lao people to implement their right of self-defense in safeguarding the national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the LPDR and to demand that the Thai authorities respond positively to the LPDR's goodwill in order to resolve through negotiations all problems relating to the illegal occupation of the three Lao villages by Thailand.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 11 January 1985

#### Commentary on Thai 'Hostility'

BK130942 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1135 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 12 -- The large scale attacks mounted by Thai forces on the Lao hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang in Sayaboury Province early this month left no doubt about Bangkok's expansionistic designs on its neighbours. That escalation of hostility gave the lie to statements made by the Bangkok authorities on Oct. 2 last year about withdrawing Thai troops from the three illegally occupied Lao hamlets, statements which were designed to appease protests against Thai bellicosity and to make presentable Thailand's participation in the U.N. Security Council. Judging from the hectic opposition put up by reactionary forces against the Indochinese countries, one can say that those Thai attacks were prompted by the heavy blows taken by Thai-sponsored Khmer reactionaries along the Kampuchea-Thai border. But whether Bangkok likes it or not, the collapse of these reactionaries is inevitable, because traitors have no other end.

Although condemned for years for sheltering and aiding Khmer reactionaries, Bangkok has not yet given up the path of confrontation. Rather, motivated by great-Thaism, it has firmly tied itself to the bandwagon of Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism. But Bangkok should do well to know that hostility to the Indochinese countries will do no good to the Thai people but will only further jeopardize peace and stability in Southeast Asia. So it would be wise of Bangkok to stop once for all its hostility to Laos, and the first thing to do is pull out Thai troops from Lao territory and release the Lao inhabitants who have been forcibly abducted from the hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang. Bangkok must scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos and live in good terms with all neighbours. Acting differently, it would only help the Chinese expansionists fish in troubled waters. The Kampuchean people, fully supporting the statement published by the Lao Foreign Ministry on Jan. 5, demands that Thailand positively respond to the Lao Government's sincere intention of settling all differences through negotiations.

#### REPORTAGE ON 8TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

##### Wreath Laid

BK110719 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] On the occasion of the opening of the eighth session of the PRK National Assembly, at 0730 on 10 January members of the National Assembly from all constituencies throughout the country went to lay a wreath at the monument of fallen combatants in order to pay homage to cadres, party members, core members, and male and female combatants who sacrificed their previous lives for the cause of the revolution and national liberation.

Among the assembly members were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and National Assembly member from Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, and National Assembly member from Prey Veng constituency; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the Central Organization Commission, and National Assembly member from Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and National Assembly member from Kompong Cham constituency; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and National Assembly member from Preah Vihear constituency; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of planning, and National Assembly member from Kandal constituency; and the vice chairmen of the National Assembly and all National Assembly members.

At 0750 the National Assembly members also laid a wreath at the monument commemorating the good service of the Vietnamese combatants so as to pay homage to cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer units who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

##### Reports Given

BK121145 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1153 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 11 -- The eighth session of the National Assembly today continued hearing reports. Hun Sen, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, presented three resolutions adopted by the recent conference of cadres of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea on the policy of peasantry, on ethnic minority and on the private economic sector.

The report of the Cultural and Social Commission of the National Assembly was presenting by its Vice President Som Kimsour, and that of Economic and Budgetary Commission, by its President Men Chhan. Cheam Yiep, deputy of Prey Veng Province, and Mat Ly, vice president of the National Assembly, respectively delivered the draft of the resolution on economic and social [words indistinct] and the decision of the National Assembly in support of the three resolutions presented by Hun Sen. In the afternoon, the assembly held discussion in groups.

#### Council of State's Activities

BK120949 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1125 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 11 -- A report on activities of the State Council was submitted to the eighth session of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Thursday.

The report, made by the Council's Secretary General Chan Ven, mentions in the first place the promulgation of a decree on the creation of a Ministry for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and the drafting of various bills, on marriage and family, on the preservation of historical and cultural patrimonies, on the prohibition of counterfeiting, on provisional arrests, detentions, seizures, and on other judiciary matters. The report says that because of enemy sabotage and successive natural calamities, the rainy-season rice culture (counted up to mid-November 1984) was carried out only on 77.6 percent of the plan; yet, the cattle herd increased by 155,283 head, and there were 184,479 pigs more than in 1983. Natural rubber plantation was greatly stepped up, the report says, noting that the area was increased by 6,206 hectares.

The plans for industry and handicrafts were achieved by 83.7 per cent, and four power stations were put into operation and others were under construction in Phnom Penh and four provinces, the report continues, adding that repairs are going on at various stations in Phnom Penh and at hydro-electric stations at Kirirom, Prek Tnot and Kamchay.

In education, the report goes on, great efforts were made to restore and develop education, the health service, culture and sports. School intake in 1984-85 increased markedly, and 685,541 more adults were rid of illiteracy, the report says, noting, however, the difficulty in admitting all the junior-high graduates as a result of lack of school space. The report says that more infirmaries have been set up at districts and that central hospitals have been further developed.

On the State Council's external activities, the report recalls President Heng Samrin's attending the cremation of the late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi in November, his meeting with a high-level party and state delegation from Hungary in the same month, and his contacts with many other foreign delegations and visitors.

#### Assembly's 1984 Activities

BK120959 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1135 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 11 -- A report on the activities of the National Assembly [N.A.] during the second-half of 1984 was delivered to the eighth N.A. session on Thursday. The report, made by the N.A. secretary-general, Phlek Phirun, covers the activities of the leaders, the various commissions and the deputies between the seventh and eighth sessions.

The Commission for Culture and Social Action, the report says, discussed with the Health Ministry shortcomings at various sanitary centres at communes and districts, and the training of health workers. The same commission made an inspection tour of various orphanages including the Hungarian-built orphanage at Kompong Kantuot, and of the rehabilitation centre for the handicapped.



The deputies, the report says, joined local administrations in the propagation of important resolutions of the party and the state, among them the resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea on the management and use of land, and the policy of the party and the state regarding misled people.

In their contacts, the leaders, the various commissions and the deputies of the National Assembly, the report points out, helped the masses realize more fully their right as master of the country and draw a clear-cut line between friends and foes. In particular, they urged the people to strengthen international solidarity, first of all with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the report adds. The National Assembly, the report goes on, received many delegations from fraternal socialist countries and from other countries. These delegations "expressed to the Kampuchean people their sympathy and their impressions of the progress made in all fields following the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime," the report adds.

The report recalls the visits of high-ranking delegation of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic in December, a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet in November, and a high-ranking delegation of the Polish Sejm in the same month. "The friendly parties, particularly the Soviet party, reaffirmed their determination to provide us with emergency aids in all fields and their support for the Kampuchean people in building a new society and consolidating Kampuchea's revolutionary gains," the report says.

The report also mentions the visit of two American parliamentary delegations in December. "These events constituted a new success on the diplomatic plane," it points out. On Foreign Minister Hun Sen's trips to Sweden and France in late 1984, the report says that they "enabled these two countries to better know that the People's Republic of Kampuchea had made rapid progress in all fields over the past six years" and made it possible to increase mutual understanding between the Kampuchean people and the peoples of Sweden and France and to make concrete the development of their relations with us under various forms." Also on Thursday the National Assembly heard reports on the execution of economic and social tasks, on tasks for economic development in 1985, on the execution of financial and budgetary matters in 1984, and on new tasks for this year.

#### Draft Resolutions Examined

BK120540 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] On 12 January, members of the National Assembly divided into groups to examine and discuss draft resolutions on the 1985 economic and social tasks and targets, the balance of the 1983 state budget, implementation of financial affairs, and the 1985 budget submitted by the Economic and Budget Commission to the National Assembly for examination, discussion, and adoption. Tomorrow, the National Assembly will continue its work by inviting members from various constituencies to report on the progress in each locality.

#### Reports on Member Activities

BK131539 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] The National Assembly continued the eighth session of its first legislature at 0700 on 13 January in accordance with its agenda. On the morning of the 4th day of its session, the National Assembly carefully listened to the reports on the activities of the assembly's members and those of the people of various constituencies during the seventh and the eighth sessions.

Representatives of Battambang, Koh Kong, Prey Veng, Phnom Penh, Kompong Som, Kompong Chhnang, Svay Rieng, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Pursat, Preah Vihear, Kandal, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Stung Treng, Kratie, and Ratanakiri constituencies read their reports to the National Assembly. The National Assembly had a break at 1100 and it will continue its session at 1400.

#### Report on Proselytizing Work

BK131545 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] The National Assembly continued its session from 1400 on 13 January in an atmosphere of happiness and solidarity. In accordance with the agenda, this afternoon, the representatives from Kompong Speu, Kampot, Takeo, and Mondolkiri constituencies read their reports on the development in each constituency during the first 6 months of the year and the target to be fulfilled in the future.

Later, the National Assembly carefully listened to the report of the Committee for Proselytizing Misled People on the proselytizing work in 1984 and the target of the proselytizing work for 1985. The National Assembly invited a number of leading officials of various ministries to answer questions of representatives from different constituencies related to these ministries in order to serve our people's living.

The National Assembly adjourned its session at 1700 and it will continue its session tomorrow morning.

#### Hun Sen Elected Chairman

BK140502 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] On the morning of 14 January, the PRK National Assembly resumed the work of its eighth session according to the planned agenda. This morning, the National Assembly listened with satisfaction to the detailed clarifications and explanations by the comrade deputy minister of planning, comrade minister of agriculture, comrade minister of communications, transport, and post, and comrade minister of justice who were interpellated by National Assembly members of various constituencies in the common cause of serving the life of the people and developing the fatherland step by step toward socialism.

Afterwards, the National Assembly unanimously elected Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, as chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Hun Sen expressed deep thanks to the National Assembly for trusting him. He pledged that he would sacrifice everything, including the last drop of his blood, for the cause of the nation and class.

The National Assembly recessed at 1100 and will resume the session this afternoon.

U.S. OFFICIAL CHIDED FOR AID PLEDGE TO BANGKOK

BK110633 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Unattributed Commentary: "Washington Continues To Undermine the Three Indochinese Countries Under the Pretext of the So-called Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] According to foreign reports, on 9 January, during his official visit to Thailand to meet with many important persons in Thailand, James Kelly, a deputy assistant [secretary] in the U.S. Pentagon, reaffirmed that the United States is ready at any time to give assistance to Thailand because the two countries are good friends.

The statement made by this Washington official clearly shows the world that Washington has not only refused to abandon its scheme to undermine the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries, but has actually stepped up its collusion with the Beijing reactionary clique in trumpeting the so-called Cambodian problem, with the aim of feeding and supporting the genocidal Pol Pot regime and other reactionary Cambodian groups, who are disguised under the rotten form of the so-called CGDK, to destroy the PRK and to put the Cambodian people under the rule of the genocidal regime again.

After the ignominious defeat of the United States in its war of aggression in Indochina in 1975 and the defeat by the Chinese reactionary clique in its aggression against northern Vietnam in 1979, the collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists has developed into a new dangerous form seriously threatening peace and security in Southeast Asia. In creating tensions threatening peace in the region, they have shouted about the so-called Cambodian problem in the international arena. For example, at the recent 39th UN General Assembly session they fabricated several slanderous lies about Vietnam, aimed at retaining the Cambodian seat in the United Nations for the genocidal Pol Pot regime which is disguised under the ghost government of the CGDK. Both Washington and Beijing have concentrated efforts on rendering all-round support and assistance to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Cambodian groups, such as in waging military and psychological warfare operations. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW recently said the CIA has given aid worth hundreds of thousands of U.S. dollars to reactionary Cambodian groups to wage psychological warfare campaigns. The amount of such financial aid to these groups will keep increasing every year.

The increase in propaganda budgets for USIS in this region in the past year clearly shows that Washington has incessantly expanded the scope and form of its assistance to the reactionary Cambodian groups. The pledge made by James Kelly on 9 January to give assistance to Thailand with regard to the so-called Thai-Cambodian border problem is tantamount to openly pledging another form of aid to the Pol Pot clique and the other reactionary Cambodian groups.

Any assistance given to the armed forces of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries -- henchmen of the Beijing reactionary clique -- to rescue the Pol Pot remnants and the other reactionary Cambodian groups, who are currently struggling desperately to survive, is tantamount to directly interfering in the internal affairs of the PRK. It also clearly shows that Washington has not yet abandoned its scheme to oppose the three Indochinese countries and to increase tension in this region. Nevertheless, no matter in what form the United States might make its pledge to give assistance to the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, it will not be able to help the Pol Pot clique and the other reactionary groups to obstruct and undermine the revival of the Cambodian people and the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries. This is because the era in which the U.S. imperialists were able to exercise their influence at whim in this region has already passed.

PASASON CALLS PRC 'TROUBLEMAKER IN S.E. ASIA'

BK121319 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 12 Jan 85

["Genuine Trouble-maker in Southeast-Asia" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, January 12 (OANA-KPL) -- The daily PASASON, in its article today, comments that China is a real trouble-maker in Southeast Asia. The paper points out that some ASEAN nations now realize this fact through the Chinese attempt in pushing them towards confrontation in the region. Indonesian and Malaysian politicians had declared that the deterioration of the state of peace and stability and the aggravation of confrontation in SEA [Southeast Asia] would only serve the Chinese hegemonist and expansionist ambition.

A point in case that PASASON stresses is that after a visit to Vietnam in the beginning of 1984, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces General Murdani stated that not Vietnam but China is a threatening force to the region. His statement was in concord with the view of the Indonesian president and foreign minister -- China is a genuine trouble-maker in Southeast Asia.

In his interview to AFP correspondent on June 10, 1984, the Indonesian Foreign Ministry's spokesman expressed his opinion saying that threats to the region come from China not from the Indochinese countries.

These statements were also approved by not a small number of Malaysian politician and public figures. The Malaysian national defense's magazine issued on June 1984 shared the Indonesian views stating that China was a big trouble-maker not only for Malaysia and Indonesia but also the whole SEA region. In his discussion with U.S. secretary of state, the Malaysian prime minister expressed his concern over the U.S. help to the Chinese four modernization programme which might be regarded as dangerous to the regional peace and stability.

Beyond this region, the paper adds, public figures and politicians in some Western countries have also expressed concern over the hegemonist and expansionist scheme. The V.O.A. and the U.P.I., in August 1984, argued that China might dominate SEA if its military modernization objective is attained.

The above points sufficiently indicate that the Chinese influence in the region is being decreased. The more attempts China tries to transfer its fault to others -- particularly to the Indochinese countries, the clearer the people would understand who is the regional genuine trouble-maker. This connection, being in the difficult position for Thailand, has for some time colluded with Beijing, the paper ends. [sentence as received]

THAI SCHEMES INVOLVING BORDER VILLAGES DENOUNCED

BK110720 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 10 Jan 85

["Station commentary": "Deeds That Do Not Match Words of the Ultrarightist Reactionaries in the Thai Ruling Circles"]

[Text] As everyone knows, having been suitably punished by the regional forces and people of Paklai District and strongly denounced by the Lao and Thai people as well as justice-loving people throughout the world, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries were compelled to shamefully withdraw their troops from the Lao villages Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, which they had illegally occupied. Nevertheless, due to their obdurate and arrogant nature and refusal to abandon their dark scheme of annexing Lao territory and implementing the pan-Thaist doctrine, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, headed by Military Supreme



Commander and Army Commander in Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek, merely moved their troops from the three Lao villages to station them at many points within Lao territory in the neighborhood of the three villages.

These Thai troops constantly continue to provoke, harass, and commit crimes against the Lao inhabitants in the area by firing assorted artillery pieces on the three villages. At the same time, they have consolidated and sent more men to reinforce the Thai troops in the area. In addition, they continue to confine the Lao inhabitants of the three villages whom they evacuated by force to their camp. They refuse to return these inhabitants to their native villages. This has caused the situation in the three Lao villages to remain very tense and critical.

More serious still, on 2 and 3 January the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles arrogantly ordered their troops stationed at Hong Khap south of Ban Mai to launch an attack on the village from the southwest, aimed at capturing Lao territory again. However, they were resisted and repulsed by the regional forces and people of Paklai District. Subsequently, Thai troops supported by the 1st Cavalry Division fired assorted artillery pieces, including 155's, against the three Lao villages. At present, the troops of the Thai ultrarightists continue their constant nibbling and cruelly fire artillery pieces at various points in the vicinity of the three Lao villages.

These serious acts contradict the repeated propaganda campaign of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, who say that their troops have been withdrawn from the three villages and that the situation there is now very calm. Sitthi Sawetsila himself even declared the withdrawal of Thai troops from the three villages at the 39th UN General Assembly session in order to deceive world public opinion on the truth about the issue.

The Thai troops' latest act of aggression against Lao sovereignty in the three villages is extremely arrogant. It shows once again that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have not abandoned their sinister scheme of annexing Lao territory in the three villages and other areas even though immediately after the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops set foot on Lao territory in Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang villages -- the undisputable territory of the LPDR -- they were vigorously denounced and opposed by justice-loving opinion both at home and abroad.

Their latest act has also served to expose their sinister scheme for implementing the pan-Thaist doctrine which has long been the aspiration of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and his colleagues. That is why the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have paid no heed to the just opposition and denunciation of world public opinion. On the contrary, they have blindly ordered their troops to station in the Lao territory in the neighborhood of the three villages. At the same time, they are also seeking every possible opportunity to nibble at and swallow the Lao territory in the area bit by bit, as they tried to do on 2 and 3 January.

All this clearly shows that the statement repeatedly made by the Thai authorities, that the Thai troops have been withdrawn from the three villages and that the situation in the villages is calm, is nothing but a cunning and notorious trick of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in collusion with the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to oppose the LPDR and the other Indochinese countries.



ARRANGEMENTS TO FULFILL MILITARY WORK DISCUSSED

BK100515 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Editorial: "Organize To Translate Into Reality the Tasks and Responsibilities Adopted by the National Defense Ministry"]

[Text] It is stipulated in the Sixth Resolution of the Third Session of the LPRP Central Committee that the party's military line is to defend and build the country, coordinate economic construction with national defense, build the field position of people's war, build an overall strength, and maintain solidarity and alliance with Vietnam, Cambodia, and the Soviet Union as well as other fraternal socialist countries. To correctly translate into reality the party's line as stipulated in the resolution, our National Defense Ministry has set out in detail the tasks and responsibilities for our various Armed Forces to fulfill. Each task is clearly aimed at increasing the national defense potential; heightening combat readiness to defeat all schemes of the enemies; consolidating and building forces for the implementation of party work, political work, logistics and technical work to guarantee an improvement of living conditions, and the work of turning to the grassroots; combining economic construction with national defense work; and strengthening the cooperation and combat alliance with various socialist countries.

All these tasks serve as a guidance for our various Armed Forces to follow to achieve great success for our nation in building our various Armed Forces. Making arrangements for the implementation of the various tasks as put forth by our National Defense Ministry is an urgent requirement in the cause of national defense and construction as well as the building of our Armed Forces in the present. It is considered a lofty responsibility and a heavy but glorious task of our various armed forces.

Through the process of arranging for the translation into reality of the aforesaid tasks, we will see a great change in the steps of growth and development of the Armed Forces, economic construction, the building of an overall strength in the national defense and public security work, and the strengthening of the field position of people's war to defend the country and defeat all schemes and tricks of the enemies. This is why organizing to translate into reality the tasks adopted by our National Defense Ministry is considered an urgent task that must be carried out fully. But, to successfully fulfill it, leading committees and commanders of units or regiments must first study and firmly grasp the said tasks and responsibility and then put forth detailed plan for implementation. They must give details of what should be done in each stage, what should be done first, what should be done later, and what should be carried out simultaneously. Methods of implementation must be also adopted. Various auxiliary organization of the ministry must firmly grasp the situation in all respects to help guide various units or regiments and localities to perform the tasks in a timely manner.

At the same time, the leading committees and commanders of units or regiments must regularly implement the reporting system and request instructions from higher levels so that the higher levels can thoroughly guide the implementation of the tasks. Only by correctly following these methods can the organizing to translate into reality the military tasks adopted by our National Defense Ministry be fully implemented.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN RECEIVES SRV YOUTH GROUP

BK111335 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Vientiane, January 11 (KPL) -- Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP CC, minister of interior, received here yesterday a delegation of the Central Committee of Ho-Chi-Minh Communist Youth led by its Secretary Ho Anh Dung. S. Keobounphan hailed the visit of the delegation which he considered to strengthen the cooperation between the youth organisations of the two nations. On the same day, the delegation also paid a courtesy visit to Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the LPRP CC, first acting secretary of the Lao People's Revolution Youth Union. The delegation arrived here on January 4 for a friendship visit.

PREM ON SITUATION ALONG CAMBODIAN BORDER

BK110657 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, speaking to newsmen about the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border, has said that the fighting inside Cambodia has now become less intense. The prime minister said he had been informed by Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek that the situation is not a matter of any concern because it is under control by Thai troops. Regarding the fall of Ampil encampment, which is the base of the Son Sann faction, the prime minister said that after Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from the area, the resistance forces will be able to return and rebuild it. He noted that the resistance force has good morale and will probably need assistance from foreign countries to compensate for the casualties caused by the Vietnamese offensive.

Asked what topics will be brought up for discussion with the UN secretary general during his upcoming visit to Thailand, the prime minister said that the problem with Vietnam, an old issue which has been repeatedly discussed, and Thailand's non-permanent membership in the UN Security Council will be included for discussion. The prime minister said that it is good for the UN secretary general to come to visit Thailand because he will have the opportunity to inspect the scene of incidents along the border and witness the plight of the Cambodian refugees.

VIETNAM EXPECTED TO ATTACK ANOTHER KPNLF CAMP

BK130206 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Ta Phraya -- Vietnam is expected to attack another camp occupied by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) opposite the Thai village of Samlo Cha-ngan in the next few days, a senior military official said yesterday.

Maj Gen San Siphon, commander of the Burapha Field Force, said that the headquarters of followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, 150 kms northeast of here, may also come under Vietnamese attack soon. He said that Thai soldiers had completed putting up six to seven kilometres of barbed wire to mark the frontier alongside the Vietnamese-held Ampil base. The three rows of wires, San said, run north to south, about 500 metres east of an anti-tank ditch where Thai troops are dug in. Initially, the Vietnamese moved close to the trench but then withdrew after a parley.

The Thai military yesterday also presented to the press five of six Vietnamese soldiers who defected to Thailand after taking part in a 36-hour artillery and infantry assault on Ampil early last week. Two of the five were identified as officers and all said they were tired of the war in Kampuchea and wished to be resettled in third countries.

Lt Pham Van Phouc, 21, said he was put in charge of Kampuchean labourers forced by the Vietnamese to build a 16-kilometre border defense ditch about four kilometres inside Kampuchea running parallel to the Thai border. Western diplomatic sources say the Vietnamese are digging a number of such obstacles to prevent infiltration by the Kampuchean resistance forces into the interior, especially during the monsoon rains which normally begin around May. Several from among a group of 33 Khmer refugees from deep inside Kampuchea said yesterday that they fled because Hanoi's troops were drafting them to perform all sorts of tasks, including the clearing of mine fields. The group, which included one man who claimed to have trekked for 15 days from Phnom Penh to the frontier, were spotted by reporters not long after they had crossed the border near the embattled KPNLF camp of Rithisen. The camp was attacked by the Vietnamese on Christmas Day but the KPNLF guerrillas have managed to hold a section of it and the fighting there continues.

Meanwhile, Vietnamese troops launched a new six-hour attack on remnants of KPNLF forces south of Aranyaprathet, the KPNLF sources said yesterday. They said that four KPNLF fighters were killed and 21 wounded in fighting on Friday near the captured base of Sok San opposite Trat. The Thai military officials said a number of Vietnamese shells landed on Thai territory but they gave no details on Kampuchean casualties. They said any Vietnamese assault on the guerrilla stronghold opposite the Thai village of Samlo Cha-ngan would also threaten about 31,000 Kampuchean refugees evacuated a week ago to just inside Thailand. KPNLF radio, monitored at the border, said yesterday the Vietnamese were reinforcing their troops near Ampil apparently in preparation for more military action.

#### OFFICIALS DISCUSS PUSHING BACK SRV 'INTRUDERS'

BK131058 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 12 Jan 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri and Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut held a press conference at Government House on 11 January. They noted that Thai soldiers did not stop or push Vietnamese intruders back when the latter advanced to the strategic ditch during the fighting at Boeng Ampil 2 days ago because the Thais did not want a clash with Vietnamese soldiers as the area was crowded with civilians. Thai soldiers are ready to defend every inch of the country and will not allow anyone to violate Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Thai soldiers will immediately push out any Vietnamese intruders from Thai territory and will retaliate for self-defense.

Sawanit Khongsiri, in his capacity as spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, stated earlier the same day at the Ministry that the fighting in Cambodia is being carried out unilaterally by Vietnamese soldiers without the participation of troops of the Heng Samrin regime. He said from now on authorities will not use the term "Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces" in describing the fighting in Cambodia.

It is worth noting that two officials from the Vietnamese Embassy attended the press conference. This is the first time, and it came as a surprise to many because Vietnam has never paid attention to such press sessions.

Maj Gen Narudon said it is the duty of Thai soldiers to do their best to push out the Vietnamese intruders, but they were afraid that the attempt would endanger innocent people. Vietnam should recognize the borderline and remain within its boundary. Reporting on the situation in Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, Maj Gen Narudon said that Thai soldiers had completely pushed out foreign forces from the border area. The military had sent officials to look after and provide assistance to people at the border. Those who were evacuated from their villages will be allowed to return to their homes. Maj Gen Narudon said the Thai plane which crashed at Chong O Bok was hit by a SAM-7 missile fired from the other side. One pilot was killed and another was wounded. He is now safe and is recuperating at the field command center.

#### VIETNAMESE SHELL REFUGEES 'DEEP INSIDE THAILAND'

BK130132 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet — Vietnamese soldiers shelled a makeshift settlement of Kampuchean refugees deep inside Thailand with artillery and mortars, injuring at least 17 civilians, International Relief Agency officials said yesterday. They said Vietnamese guns Friday hit the site about five km from the border of Thailand's Trat province. Some 8,500 people had fled there 1st month from Vietnamese attacks on a border camp at Sok San about 150 km south of here. Ten of the wounded refugees were in hospital at Khao-I-Dang camp here run by the International Red Cross.

The Thai military said a large number of Vietnamese shells landed on Thai territory Friday but it had no details of casualties. Relief officials said the shelling was the first attack on refugees inside Thailand since Hanoi launched its current dry-season offensive against Kampuchean guerrillas near the border in mid-November. They said refugees opposite Sok San were relocated Friday to a new site deeper in Thailand. Sok San is one of six border camps of the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) that have come under heavy Vietnamese attack in current fighting. KPNLF President Son Sann, visiting the border to boost guerrilla and refugee morale, Friday rushed to the area opposite Sok San to review the situation.

Thai military sources, meanwhile, said speculation was growing that the Vietnamese, who last Tuesday seized the KPNLF command headquarters at Ampil, Kampuchea northeast of here, were preparing to attack another guerrilla base six km north of the sprawling camp. Thailand said the two-month-old Vietnamese offensive had driven about 150,000 Kampuchean refugees into its territory.

#### JAPANESE OFFICIAL ON SRV'S DESIRE TO NEGOTIATE

BK120156 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said yesterday that Vietnam wants to have a dialogue with ASEAN to search for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

In a limited press conference upon his return from Hanoi, Sakurauchi said that it was his impression, after talking with Vietnamese leaders including Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that Vietnam wanted to sit down and negotiate to solve the quagmire in Kampuchea. He also said that before he left for Hanoi he met and had a discussion with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who said that ASEAN would also like to have dialogue with Vietnam if they are sincere. Vietnam, he said, criticized Japan for bowing to ASEAN pressure which resulted in the cancellation of Sakurauchi's scheduled trip to Phnom Penh. Sakurauchi said that he wanted to create an atmosphere favourable for talks between ASEAN, China and Indochinese countries. The former foreign minister said that Vietnam also expressed a desire to hold an international conference on the Kampuchean problem which will include ASEAN and Indochinese countries and six other countries. Thach told him that Australia and Sweden would be included in the conference, Sakurauchi said and added that the Vietnamese leader had ruled out Japan.

The Vietnamese, he said, will continue to withdraw troops from Kampuchea every year until 1987 and by that time the number of Vietnamese forces should be reduced by half or by three-fourths. Western sources estimated that there are about 160,000-180,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. However, he quoted the Vietnamese prime minister as saying that the Vietnamese troops would only stay in Kampuchea for another five to six years. He said there were signs that Vietnam would like to have Japan to resume aid, which was withdrawn after the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. He cited a hospital built by Japanese aid before the Vietnam War and that the medical staff there was asking for more medicine and medical instruments. He also extended an open invitation to the Vietnamese leader to visit Japan.

Sakurauchi, the chief aide to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, was in Vietnam since Jan 3 at the invitation of the Vietnamese parliament. He led a six-member mission from the Japan-Vietnam Parliamentaries Friendship Federation. He originally planned to visit Phnom Penh but later cancelled his trip after Nakasone advised him that it might cause misunderstanding of Japanese policy on Kampuchea. The six included three from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and one each from opposition parties -- the Japan Socialist Party, the Komeito (Clean Government) Party and the Japan Communist Party. His delegation will return to Tokyo today.



1ST ARMY REGION COMMANDER ON BORDER SITUATION

BK140533 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] According to 1st Army Region Commander Major General Phichit Kunlawanit, the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border is not intense. Fighting inside Cambodia near the Thai border has died down. The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side has reportedly withdrawn some troops from the area of the captured Ampil encampment. It is believed that those withdrawn troops were sent to suppress resistance forces based in other areas. Vietnam has employed SAM-7 missiles to back the fighting for a long time, so there is nothing to be afraid of. If there is any violation of Thai sovereignty, the Thai forces are able to retaliate and repulse them. Regarding the visit of Thailand by the UN secretary general to view the Thai-Cambodian border situation, he said that it is a good thing because the UN secretary general will be able to see the real situation before going to visit Vietnam. As to when and which border area the UN secretary general visits, he said that it is up to the order of the government. The 1st Army Region is ready to conduct the visit.

JOURNALISTS VISIT DISPUTED VILLAGES 22-28 DEC

BK100950 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 9 Jan 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Lao Government invited mass media representatives from Thailand to visit the three disputed villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, on 22-28 December, according to a report which adds that the invitation was extended to several Thai-language newspapers and foreign news agencies, but only three could make it -- AFP, THE NATION REVIEW and the Thai-language weekly magazine LAENG KHAO.

The report says that the group arrived in Vientiane on 22 December and on 25 December took a helicopter to Ban Klang and Ban Mai. The helicopter landed 1 km from Ban Mai, and the group continued on foot to the village. Ban Mai is a large village in which most houses are built with large wood plans on high stilts. It is quite crowded. The media group was accompanied by Colonel Thonglai Kommasit, staff director of the Lao Defense Ministry. Col Thonglai also led the group to visit the site of a former quite large Thai military outpost that used to be called the Phu Ban Mai base. It is noteworthy that following the withdrawal of Thai troops Laos replaced the Thai-language sign giving the village's name with a sign in Lao.

The report says that the invitation was extended to the media group to let them observe the situation in Vientiane as well as in the three villages, where Laos charged that Thai soldiers have not pulled out from the Lao areas despite Thailand's withdrawal claim. The report adds that the Lao Government on 3 December and 14 December 1984 sent letters to the Thai Government seeking a resumption of talks to resolve the border problem.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM SINGAPORE VISIT

BK141256 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, who participated in political and economic discussion with other ASEAN foreign ministers in Singapore at the invitation of Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on 13 January, returned to Bangkok this morning. The format was similar to that of the discussions organized by Singapore 2 years earlier. This year's discussions were chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.



NGUYEN CO THACH MEETS SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER

OW111510 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 11 -- Lennart Bodstrom minister for foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden arrived here this afternoon for an official friendly visit to Vietnam at the invitation of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. On the same day, the Swedish foreign minister and his wife were received at the government guest house by Foreign Minister and Mrs. Nguyen Co Thach. Present at the reception were Vo Van Sung, assistant to the foreign minister, and other officials. Swedish Ambassador Ragnar Dromberg and director of the Vietnam Office of the Swedish International Development Agency (S.I.D.A.), Nils Ostrom, were also present.

## Talks Held 12 Jan

OW120753 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 12 -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs Lennart Bodstrom held talks at the government guest house here, this morning. Among those present at the talks, on the Vietnamese side, were Vo Van Sung, assistant foreign minister; Vu Tat Boi, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Dang Nghiem Hoanh, head of the Foreign Ministry's General Department; Nguyen Tan Lieu, acting head of the Department for Europe 2.

On the Swedish side were Ragnar Dromberg ambassador to Vietnam; Bo Goransson, deputy director general of the Swedish International Development Agency (S.I.D.A.); Lars Lonnback, ambassador, assistant under-secretary, and director of the Press and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry; Lennart Klackenberg, ambassador and director general of I.M.P.O.D.; Tom Tscherning, director of the Department for International Development Co-operation of the Foreign Ministry; and Bo Heineback, assistant under-secretary, and director of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry. The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere permeated with the spirit of friendly co-operation between Vietnam and Sweden.

## Nguyen Co Thach Hosts Banquet

OW121614 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 12 -- A banquet was given here this evening by Foreign Minister and Mrs. Nguyen Co Thach in honour of Swedish Foreign Minister and Mrs. Lennart Bodstrom, and his party. Among those present on the occasion, on the Vietnamese side were Nguyen Van Ich, deputy chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Tran Quang Sung, vice minister for light industry; Vo Van Sung, assistant foreign minister and representatives of the medical and industrial establishments built with Swedish assistance.

On the Swedish side were Ragnar Dromberg, Swedish ambassador to Vietnam; Bo Goransson, deputy director general of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA); Lars Lonnback, ambassador, assistant under-secretary, director of Press and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry; Lennart Klackenberg ambassador, director general of the IMPO; Tom Tscherning, director of the Department for International Development Co-operation of Foreign Ministry; Bo Heineback, assistant under-secretary, director of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry and Swedish experts working in Vietnam.

In his welcome speech, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: "We value highly the policy of peace and independence pursued by Sweden, as well as her policy of solidarity with the developing countries and of support to the struggle for national independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America".

Speaking of the relations and cooperation between the two countries Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach stressed: "Our mutual relations have grown swiftly. The cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden which began in the early 70's has achieved fine results".

"Sweden's aid to Vietnam", he continued, "is very large. What is most precious however is the highly chivalrous character of this assistance which is given without any political condition. The Swedish people and government have been inspired by the lofty ideal of justice in their support and assistance to Vietnam, not yielding to the pressure of major powers".

He also expressed the profound heartfelt gratitude of the Vietnamese people and government to the Swedish people and government, and to H.E. Prime Minister Olof Palme, "one of the architects and guardians of the Sweden-Vietnam relations", for their warm support and precious assistance to the Vietnamese people's former struggle for independence and freedom as well as in their present endeavour to build up their country, and sincerely thanked Director General of IMPOD Lennart Klackenberg, Deputy Director General of SIDA Bo Goransson, Mr. Ambassador Ragnar Dromberg and the other members of the delegation for the major contribution they have made for many years to our mutual co-operation.

Nguyen Co Thach reaffirmed Vietnam's policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with other nations in the region and the world, and highly appreciated Sweden's contribution to the promotion of a solution to the disputes in this region of the world.

In his reply, Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom said: "In the distant past, our two nations knew too little about each other. Of course, we have understood the long history of your country which has had to often fight back against foreign aggressors and rulers. But in your final struggle for national independence and reunification, we in Sweden have got to know more about the people and the land of Vietnam".

Speaking of the friendly relations and cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden, he pointed out: "It is no doubt that all these relations and the exchange of knowledge and experiences have strongly contributed to the atmosphere of mutual understanding". The Swedish foreign minister wished the Vietnamese people "a prosperous life in peace".

#### PARTY, STATE DELEGATION LEAVES NICARAGUA 11 JAN

OW121626 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 12 -- The Vietnamese state delegation, which arrived in Managua on January 9 for the inaugural ceremony of president-elect, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, and vice-president-elect, Sergio Ramirez Mercado of the Republic of Nicaragua, left Nicaragua for home on Jan. 11.

While there, the delegation led by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-president of the State Council, was cordially received by Bayardo Arco, commander of revolution and chairman of the Political Commission of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN); President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, also member of the FSLN national leadership, and other Nicaraguan state and front leaders. The Nicaraguan leaders conveyed their warm greetings to party General Secretary Le Duan, President Truong Chinh, Chairman Pham Van Dong and other Vietnamese party and state leaders. They highly praised the Vietnamese people's heroic struggles and stressed that following Vietnam's example, the Nicaraguan people are resolved to defeat the U.S. aggressors if they dare to conduct a direct intervention against Nicaragua.

For his part, Chu Huy Man warmly hailed the victory of great historical significance of the Nicaraguan people and revolution in the recent election. He also reiterated the Vietnamese people's militant solidarity with and resolute support for the Nicaraguan people's revolutionary cause.

SRV-CUBA FRIENDSHIP GROUP MARKS ANNIVERSARY

OW111818 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 11 -- The Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association recently held a get-together here on the occasion of its 20th anniversary. Present on the occasion were Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the association; Do Van Tai, deputy-head of the party C.C.'s International Department and vice-president of the association; and others. Cuban Charge d'Affaires a.i. Pedro Luis Fornell and other members of the Cuban Embassy here were also present.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh highlighted the association's development over the past 20 years as well as its contributions to strengthening the fraternal friendship, the militant solidarity and the allround cooperation between the Vietnamese and Cuban peoples.

For his part, Pedro Luis Fornell highly praised the association's activities which, he considered the Vietnamese people's firm support for the national construction and defence of the Cuban people. He also wished for the constant development of the friendship and close cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Cuba.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES FRG AMITY DELEGATION

BK091631 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 9 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received here Monday a delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany-Vietnam Friendship Association led by Prof Dr Gunter Giesenfeld, president of the association. With Chairman Pham Van Dong was Trinh Ngoc Thai, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples (V.C.S.F.O.P.).

Speaking at the reception, G. Giesenfeld informed the chairman of the association's activities over the past years aimed at strengthening the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the F.R.G. and Vietnam. He expressed his joy over achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence, and pledged to promote activities aimed at developing the F.R.G. people's solidarity and friendship with the Vietnamese people. In reply, Chairman Pham Van Dong highly valued the activities of the association, especially President G. Giesenfeld.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. While here, the delegation met with leading officials of the V.C.S.F.O.P. and many other mass organizations in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Ha Nam Ninh Province and some other localities.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW111748 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 11 -- A delegation of the Japan-Vietnam friendship parliamentary league led by its president, Yoshio Sakurauchi, Liberal Democratic Party's member in the House of Representatives and former foreign minister, left here today, concluding its visit to Vietnam from Jan 3.

The delegation -- guest of the Vietnamese National Assembly's International Department -- including Torao Takazawa, general secretary of the league and Socialist representative; Seiichi Kataoka, Liberal Democratic Party representative; Yoshihiko Tsuchiya, Liberal Democratic Party councillor; Kazuhiro Suzuki, Komeito Party's councillor and vice-president of the league; and Atsushi Mashimoto, Communist councillor.

While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. On Jan. 10, it was received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. The Japanese guests called on National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho; and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach received and had conversations with the Japanese guests. Earlier, the delegation had discussions and working sessions with a delegation of the National Assembly's International Department led by its Director Vu Quang. The two sides exchanged views on the Japan-Vietnam relations and issues of common concern.

Yoshio Sakurauchi, on behalf of the league, invited a delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly to visit Japan and the invitation was accepted with gratitude. The guests also visited the office of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association and a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and the southern province of Hau Giang.

#### PHAM VAN DONG MEETS BULGARIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

OW111758 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 11 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union delegation led by Stanka Shopova, alternate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the union's Central Committee. Present at the reception were Vu Mao, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, and Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Philip V. Markov.

In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, Chairman Pham Van Dong highly valued the delegation's Vietnam visit which, he said, would contribute to promoting friendship and cooperation between the people and youth of Vietnam and Bulgaria. The chairman expressed the warm and friendly sentiments of the Vietnamese people and youth to the Bulgarian people and youth. He stressed the fine tradition of the time-honoured friendship between Vietnam and Bulgaria which he said "has bound them together since the joint activities of Comrades Ho Chi Minh and Dimitrov in the Comintern".

Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed heartfelt thanks to the Bulgarian youth in general and the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union in particular for their valuable assistance to the Vietnamese youth and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth. He said he firmly believed that the cooperation between the youth unions of the two countries would develop constantly, thus contributing actively to the Vietnamese and Bulgarian peoples' national construction and defense and to world peace. Ms. Stanka Shopova said the Bulgarian youth will further enhance their solidarity with and support for the Vietnamese revolution, and that the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union is determined to do all in its power to strengthen Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship.

At a ceremony held at the office of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee here this morning, Vu Mao and Ms. Stanka Shopova signed an agreement on cooperation and friendship between the Vietnamese and Bulgarian youth unions. On this occasion, the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union Central Committee conferred the "For the Young Generations" medal on Ms. Stanka Shopova. The same day, the Bulgarian delegation left Hanoi, successfully concluding its friendship visit to Vietnam.

#### VO CHI CONG RECEIVES OUTGOING MPR AMBASSADOR

OW111804 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 11 -- Mongolian Ambassador R. Gansen today paid a farewell visit to Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, before leaving for home for a new assignment.

Vo Chi Cong had a cordial conversation with the Mongolian ambassador. He expressed his satisfaction at the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples. He sincerely thanked the fraternal Mongolian party, government and people for their support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary cause.

#### VNA ON PRC THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER REPORTS

OWI30731 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 13 Jan 85

["Smokescreen of Lies" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 13 -- For several days now, Beijing has launched a noisy campaign of disinformation about the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Press reports and radio commentaries emanating from the Chinese capital are full of outcries about what Beijing call the "crimes" committed or posed by the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces and Vietnamese Army volunteers in Kampuchea. Beijing, with Bangkok's support, is playing the role of a conductor in the chorus of defamation against Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Who "violates" whom? All sober-minded persons have seen that Beijing and Bangkok are violating the sovereignty of Kampuchea, interfering in the internal affairs of that country and encroaching upon the territory of Laos at the three hamlet area in Sayaboury Province. Beijing and Bangkok are also violating the sovereignty of Vietnam by nurturing, supplying weapons to and commanding spies and counter-revolutionaries in carefully planned attempts to overthrow the socialist regime in Vietnam. The recent spy case trial in Ho Chi Minh City was more than a case in point. It is Beijing also who has for several years now made continuous land-grabbing attacks along the Vietnamese northern border.

Threat there is, but that is the threat coming from the expansionist and hegemonistic scheme of the Beijing reactionaries in their hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries. The noisy slander campaign of the Beijing reactionary ruling circles cannot cover up their wicked and vicious scheme. World public opinion including the Chinese people have come to understand the truth. A trend is being formed and quickly building up to demand an end to China's threat towards the three Indochinese countries, and the discarding of the genocidal Polpotists in order to make Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability.

In spite of all Machiavellian schemes of Beijing, the Kampuchean revolution has gained ever bigger victories. The Kampuchean situation is developing more and more in favour of the Kampuchean people. No one can prevent the latter from being one day the complete master of their destiny.

#### NHAN DAN COMMENTARY ON THAI 'FALSE CHARGES'

OWI30745 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 12 -- The Thai authorities seem to be prone to level false charges against Vietnam, each time their proteges, the Khmer reactionaries, get smart blows from the revolutionary forces, says the Vietnamese national daily NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper notes that the same practice has just been used by Bangkok when bases of the Khmer reactionaries were overrun by the Kampuchean revolutionary forces in coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteers. It recalls that on Jan. 4 and [word indistinct] year, Thai authorities sent notes to the U.N. protesting against what they called "Vietnam's armed encroachments on Thai territory". NHAN DAN affirms that the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnam never scheme to violate Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. If there is any "violation", the paper says, it comes from Thailand itself against Kampuchea and Vietnam.



The recent trial in Ho Chi Minh City of a gang of traitors and spies in the pay of China and the Thai Army intelligence service was a new and undeniable proof of Bangkok's dark scheme, in collusion with Beijing, against Vietnam, the paper says. "Everybody knows that Bangkok is backing the Khmer reactionaries by giving them sanctuaries on Thai territory, logistic support and operational reconnaissance", it notes.

The paper quotes the F.R.G. newspaper DIE WELT (THE WORLD) as affirming that the armed attacks on the Sonsannians' bases along the Thailand-Kampuchea borders caused no direct danger to Thailand. It quotes the French news agency A.F.P. as saying in a report on hostilities on the Thai-Kampuchean border that troops of the Khmer reactionaries who fled to Thailand were picked up and driven off in convoys of trucks to other places on Thai territory, and that correspondents were forbidden by the Thai authorities to follow those convoys.

#### DO MUOI ATTENDS POST, TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE

BK110821 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] The Post and Telegraph General Department recently held a conference in Hanoi to review its work in 1984 and to discuss tasks for 1985. Comrade Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

In 1984, despite many difficulties caused by natural calamities and the enemy, the postal sector sought to improve its productivity, quality, and efficiency in performing the four tasks of guarding against losses, combatting slowness, improving service attitude and discipline, and protecting socialist property. The sector overfulfilled the 1984 state plan with the postal volume exceeding the plan norm by 12 percent, revenue by 12.7 percent, and profit turned over to the state budget by 15.1 percent. The quality of communications was upgraded; and safety and accuracy were guaranteed.

Scientific and technological work ~~was~~ stepped up. Notably, the sector, working in coordination with the Institute for Labor Safety and the Institute of Mechanics, successfully manufactured our country's first industrial automatic sorting machine and the CF-84 integrated long-distance telephone exchange, and completed studies on magnet telephones and on the merging of automatic and manual telephone exchanges, thus contributing to improving the accuracy and speed of communications.

After praising the achievements recorded last year by the postal sector, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi pointed out the shortcomings and weaknesses still plaguing the sector that impair the sector's capability to disseminate party and state guidance, especially in the fields of economic construction, combat readiness, and other major tasks. The main cause of this situation, he said, is that postal and telegraphic communication still remains poor in quality, slow, and unstable. Losses and damage of postal items still occur, though at a lesser rate; and control and supervision of professional techniques still remain lax. A poor attitude of service has resulted in inconveniences for and impoliteness toward customers. The sector's managerial apparatus and operational network will remain cumbersome and ineffective; and consequently, the set requirements are not met.

#### LE DUC THO ATTENDS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MEETING

BK100246 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] In anticipation of the 10th anniversary of the total liberation of the South, the Office of the Party Central Committee and the organizing committee of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee recently held a traditional get-together in the city of representatives of all members of the Central Office of South Vietnam (COSVN) during the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation.

Attending the get-together were some 1,000 comrades who formerly worked at the COSVN. The participants were elated to welcome Comrade Le Duc Tho, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee; Comrade Nguyen Van Chi, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Control Commission of the party Central Committee; Comrade Phan Minh Tanh, member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee; and some former leaders of the COSVN.

Comrade Le Duc Tho, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, and other former leaders of the COSVN solicitously enquired about the health, work, and family life of the representatives and urged all of them to develop their fine tradition in the past anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation in order to overcome all difficulties so that they can outstandingly fulfill all assignments entrusted by the party and people, thereby contributing to the building and defense of the socialist fatherland.

#### OFFICIALS ATTEND VETERAN REVOLUTIONARIES PARTY

OW121635 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 12 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders yesterday met with more than 500 representatives of the veteran revolutionaries at the Presidential Palace here on the occasion of the lunar new year. The get-together was jointly sponsored by the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Hanoi party and people's committees.

Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Le Thanh Nghi, vice-president and secretary general of the State Council; Xuan Thuy, National Assembly vice-president; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and others were present on the occasion. Chairman Pham Van Dong proposed a toast to the health of the veteran revolutionaries.

#### FORMER DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER TRAN QUY HAI DIES

OW121547 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 12 -- In an obituary notice published in the daily NHAN DAN today, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Ministry of National Defense announced the death of Lieutenant-General Tran Quy Hai, ex-member of the party Central Committee and former deputy minister of national defense, at the age of 72.

Lieut.-Gen Tran Quy Hai was also former general inspector of the Vietnam People's Army and deputy chief of the General Staff of the V.P.A.

He was holder of the Ho Chi Minh Order, twice decorated the Military Order First Class, the Military Order Third Class, the Victory Order First Class, the Resistance Order First Class, three times decorated the "Glorious Fighter" Order and the "Determined to Win" military medal.

His funeral will take place on January 14 and his remains will be buried at the Mai Dich cemetery in Hanoi. A funeral committee has been formed headed by General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, minister of National Defence.

VO CHI CONG SPEAKS AT MASS MOTIVATION CONFERENCE

BK090820 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] A conference to firmly grasp and discuss measures to carry out the party Central Committee Secretariat's directive on intensifying mass motivation tasks was held in Hanoi recently. Attending the conference were deputy secretaries, members of standing committees responsible for proselyting work in provinces and cities throughout the country, and many representatives of the central branches, sectors, and mass organizations.

Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau attended and addressed the conference. Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee opened the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Vo Chi Cong recalled the brilliant tradition of our party and its close attention to revolution and the people's cause. The party has very close relations with the masses, and leads, educates, and relies on the people, thereby creating an invincible strength and scoring many important achievements in national construction and defense.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong stressed that the mass motivation task is the party's basic strategic line, a responsibility of the entire party, various echelons of the administration, and mass organizations. This task must be carried out from the grassroots level upward. In motivating the mass we must have appropriate forms and measures for integrating all strata of people, educating and organizing the people to implement various tasks set forth by the party and state, while striving to improve the people's daily life and satisfy their legitimate demands.

Various party organizations and committees must formulate work regulations to stay close to grassroot units and the people, supervise the administration and mass organizations, enhance the sense of serving the people, improve their activities, satisfactorily provide coordination to create uniform strength, and vigorously launch the mass revolutionary movement. They must pay attention to fostering and training the contingent of cadres, formulate appropriate policy on motivating the masses, concentrate efforts on carrying out the mass movement to satisfactorily fulfill various socioeconomic targets set forth by the Fifth CPV Congress.

Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the party Central Committee and director of the party Central Committee Proselyting and Front Department closed the conference.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE 'MOST ENCOURAGED' BY GENEVA ARMS TALKS

BK100502 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says it is extremely important for Australia to maintain the closest possible dialogue with the United States on arms control issues. Mr Hawke says he looks forward to continuing discussions of the issue during talks with President Reagan in Washington next month.

Mr Hawke was commenting after a detailed briefing on the Geneva arms talks by General John Chain, a member of the American delegation at the talks and head of the Politico-Military Affairs Bureau in the State Department. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, and the defense minister, Mr Beazley, also attended the briefing in Sydney. Mr Hawke said the government was most encouraged by General Chain's account of the serious and constructive atmosphere of the talks earlier this week.

Mr Hawke said the government welcomed the commitment from both sides after the talks to resume arms control negotiations and the fact that the talks would cover the full range of nuclear arms issues -- strategic, intermediate range and space.

AUSTRALIAN SAYS U.S. SEES RIFT IN TIES

BK110353 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 17 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

[By Peter Samuel in Washington]

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, is responsible for a major diplomatic rift between Australia and the United States because of his handling of nuclear war issues, according to U.S. officials.

The officials said a U.S. Government communication, described as a "rocket," sent to the Australian Government just before the election constituted the angriest and bluntest rebuff of an ally in memory. The Americans say that Mr Hayden has key officials in all relevant American agencies united in anger against him, and that in the words of one: "He has drained the well of goodwill completely dry. He has performed miracles in uniting absolutely everyone here against him. He has no respect or influence here anymore."

U.S. officials say that the U.S. Government deliberately snubbed Mr Hayden and his department by directing the rocket to Mr John Bowan, Prime Minister Mr Hawke's adviser on foreign relations, and bypassing normal foreign affairs channels.

The message, sent about three weeks ago, was drafted by the Australia desk at the U.S. State Department but signed by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Pentagon and the National Security Council in the White House with no substantial changes. It represented a unanimous agreement by U.S. agencies that Australia "deserved a rocket," as one official put it. "We really gave it to 'em," said an American official with emphasis yesterday, adding that now the elections in Australia were out of the way, the story of deteriorating relations between the two countries needed to be told.

According to officials, the communication charged Mr Hayden with mis-stating and mis-representing U.S. policy, betraying understandings reached with the U.S. and disrupting Western unity as well as advocating a policy calculated to weaken the Western deterrent.

It stated that the U.S. was only acceding to Australian pleas made by the prime minister, Mr Hawke, clearly signalling that the U.S. Government was no longer concerned about considering requests from Mr Hayden.

Described as unusually "blunt" for a diplomatic communication, the main theme of the communication according to U.S. officials was an affirmation that the essential policy of the U.S. on nuclear weapons testing remained completely unchanged and that this was made clear in previous communications between the governments but had been consistently mis-stated by Mr Hayden. There was the sense that Mr Hayden was trying to twist and pressure the U.S. Government to take a course which would weaken the U.S. nuclear deterrent to the detriment of American and Western security.

The furore arose from Mr Hayden's handling of the issue of a comprehensive test ban (CTB) treaty in the United Nations.

In May and June, Mr Hayden apparently managed to divide different agencies of the U.S. Government with a proposal that the U.S. agree to a compromise "mandate" in the committee on disarmament in Geneva. The U.S. had previously insisted that it was present in the committee on disarmament under a "mandate to discuss" a comprehensive test ban, rather than a "mandate to negotiate". U.S. reasoning has always been that as long as nuclear weapons remain, there must be testing in order to assess the military effectiveness of new warheads and bombs and to ascertain whether old stocks are up to scratch or have degraded and need repair or replacement. The complete cessation of testing, as proposed by the comprehensive test ban, would create uncertainty on both sides as to the military capability of the nuclear forces. In time of war, the uncertainty would create a temptation for "overkill" or the use of extra nuclear weapons to provide for failures.

A second U.S. concern, say officials, is the impossibility of distinguishing underground nuclear tests from natural seismic disturbances such as earthquakes and the Soviet record of exploiting this lack of verifiability and compliance penalties in the threshold test ban treaty. The USSR, say U.S. officials, has consistently tested nuclear weapons of explosive yields up to 300,000 tonnes TNT equivalent, in violation of the threshold test ban against explosions exceeding 150,000 tonnes. Since the Soviet Union disregards such treaty bans, whereas the U.S. complies with them, they give the Soviets a serious unilateral military advantage in perfecting and maintaining nuclear weapons systems. The U.S. position is therefore that a comprehensive test ban is a long-term objective to be negotiated only in the context of success in getting real reductions of nuclear weapons on both sides.

U.S. officials say that Mr Hayden did not fulfill his side of a deal with them in which the U.S. made political concessions in Geneva. This concession consisted of them accepting an Australian suggested move to "discuss with a view to negotiate" a mandate in the committee on disarmament. In late June the State Department went public with the U.S. concession during a two-day forum on defence policies at Pennsylvania State University. And in Australia Mr Hayden publicised the U.S. concession and also claimed, correctly but most undiplomatically, that this had been achieved by the State Department and White House over the objections of the Pentagon. What was left unrevealed was the other side of the deal, that Australia accepted that the U.S. was not making any substantive change of policy and was not moving any further on a comprehensive test ban and that Australia would work to maintain Western solidarity.

The communication charges that Australia welched on its side of this deal, by introducing in the General Assembly a resolution that a comprehensive test ban was a matter of urgency. Moreover there was resentment at what was described as a most unusual letter from Mr Hayden to the U.S. secretary of state, Mr Shultz in September or October.



As U.S. officials describe it, the letter was extremely undiplomatic in consisting of a very lengthy set of pleas to Mr Shultz invoking the Australian Government's domestic political needs and then ending with an undiplomatic threat that if the U.S. did not accede, Australia would do much worse things to the U.S. position on the CTB.

The "plea-threat" letter from Mr Hayden to Mr Shultz angered U.S. officials in all agencies, creating a united front against Australia in Washington. As a result of that letter, people in the State Department and the National Security Council who earlier had acted to accommodate the Australian Government's political needs were alienated. There was a unanimous decision of all U.S. agencies that the U.S. would vote no on the CTB in the General Assembly. A last minute intervention by Mr Hawke was needed to produce the U.S. decision to abstain.

The angry communication was initiated by the State Department and quickly supported by the Pentagon, Arms Control Agency and National Security Council to underline the U.S. anger with Mr Hayden and its grudging and limited acceptance of Mr Hawke's plea. A side incident that further exacerbated already bad relations between the two countries came on November 21 with Mr Hayden's announcement of a mediating role for Australia in Soviet-American relations, as portrayed in his unexpected announcement that U.S. and Soviet arms control teams were to visit Australia.

#### SENATOR MASON CALLS FOR REFERENDUM ON U.S. BASES

BK110916 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] The reelected New South Wales democrat, Senator Colin Mason, has called on the federal government to renegotiate Australia's defense arrangements with the United States. Speaking at the declaration of the New South Wales poll today, Senator Mason said a total renegotiation with Washington of defense arrangements was necessary to minimize the risk of Australia becoming a nuclear target.

Senator Mason, who narrowly defeated the Nuclear Disarmament Party candidate, Mr Peter Garrett, for the last Senate seat, also said that the government should consider holding a referendum on the issue of American bases in Australia. The senator said he was speaking out because of concern that Pine Gap complex in central Australia would be used to monitor signals from new America satellites intercepting Soviet communications.

#### DANGER OF REVISING ANTARCTIC TREATY UNDERScoreD

BK131419 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] A prominent Australian authority on the Antarctic Treaty has warned that attempts to revise the treaty will only trigger a renewed international scramble for territory. Mr Richard Woolcott, Australia's ambassador to the United Nations and the chairman of the Antarctic Treaty nations of the UN, told a conference of scientists and diplomats that the UN should not be allowed to take over the continent.

Although he said he was speaking in his capacity as a private individual, Mr Woolcott's words carried the weight of the man who twice successfully blocked Malaysia's efforts to have the UN intervene in Antarctica.

Two planeloads of scientists and diplomats from about 30 countries flew to (?Piedmont) Glacier in Antarctica last week for an 8-day seminar and workshop on the Antarctic Treaty system. The goal of the workshop organized by the Polar Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington is to bring home to the visitors the fact that Antarctica remains a region where human survival depends heavily on modern technology and long-range support.

Mr Woolcott rejected in the strongest possible terms Malaysia's claim, backed by several other Third World countries, that the Antarctic should be treated like the seabed or space as a common heritage of mankind.

#### TASK FORCE TO MONITOR NEW CALEDONIA EVENTS

BK140712 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] The Australian Government has set up a task force to monitor developments in New Caledonia. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, said the task force would keep the government informed so that it could take action if necessary. He said there were between 500 and 1,000 Australians visiting New Caledonia at any time and the government had to look after their interests.

Mr Hayden said he did not want to take action or make comments that would constitute interference in the affairs of another country. Mr Hayden said the conflict in the territory had eased, but it was unlikely that it was permanent end to hostilities. He said if the situation deteriorated further, the government would promptly advise Australians not to go to New Caledonia.

Mr Hayden said the task force, led by the head of South Pacific region within his department, would be in constant touch with Noumea.

#### FIJI

#### NAKASONE, PRIME MINISTER MARA DISCUSS COOPERATION

OW140911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0757 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, Jan. 14 KYODO -- Fiji's Prime Minister Kamisese Mara assured his Japanese counterpart Yasuhiro Nakasone that his country is not worried by the expansion of Japan's defense ability, Japanese officials said here Monday. The officials said that the assurance came when Nakasone met with Mara in Nadi, Fiji, where he visited for four hours earlier Monday before flying on to Port Moresby in his current tour of four Oceanian countries.

Nakasone, touching on possible concerns held by some of South Pacific countries over Japan's defense capability increase, told Mara that Japan is bound by its own peace constitution and non-nuclear policy, the officials said. The officials accompanying Nakasone on his current tour said he further told Mara that Japan's sealane defense plan was designed to protect its shipping lanes within 1,000 nautical miles from its shore. The distance would not even reach the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, Nakasone was quoted as saying. The officials said that Nakasone and Mara, during the talks which lasted about one hour, agreed that the two countries would cooperate in promoting cooperation among Pacific countries on the basis on their own friendly ties.

The Japanese prime minister further assured the Fijian leader that Japan would never dump low-level radioactive waste in the Pacific without consent to countries concerned, they said. Nakasone also conveyed to Mara Japan's aid offer to Fiji of about 1 billion yen (4 million dollars), 150 million yen toward the establishment of an education fund for the South Pacific University in Suva, capital of Fiji, and 800 million yen grant for a school for nurses. Japan also promised that its economic cooperation with Fiji would be expanded in the future, according to the officials.

MOKHTAR: FALL OF AMPIL NOT END OF STRUGGLE

BK1111224 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said the fall of the Cambodian resistance forces' camps at Nong Samet and Ampil to the Vietnamese does not mean the end of the Cambodian people's struggle for independence. Minister Mokhtar told this to newsmen in Jakarta today when commenting on the recent fall of the camps to the Vietnamese. He said the Cambodian resistance forces may have lost the battles, but they have not the war. Adopting guerrillas tactics, the Cambodian resistance fighters will return to the two camps when the situation permits.

Continuing, the minister said even if all areas of the resistance forces were de facto captured by the Vietnamese, ASEAN would still continue its efforts to seek a peaceful resolution to the Cambodian problem. In this connection, Vietnam is urged to seek a political resolution to the problem because war will not provide one.

Commenting on Japan's plan to provide aid Fiji in developing its manpower resources, which will be realized during an upcoming visit by Prime Minister Nakasone, Minister Mokhtar said it will be the beginning of Pacific region cooperation.

MOKHTAR SAYS DIRECT PRC TRADE LINK NOT POLITICAL

BK111548 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has reiterated that the issue of direct trade with the PRC should not be correlated with political issues, especially the normalization of Sino-Indonesian ties. Minister Mokhtar made this remark to newsmen in Jakarta today in response to a misunderstanding by certain circles and foreign media, which erroneously described the idea of opening a direct trade link with the PRC as a political move. He said that a trade link is purely the affair of businessmen and should not be confused with other things.

Meeting with the chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, [Kadln] Sukamdani, in Jakarta today, Minister Mokhtar expressed the hope that a direct trade link with the PRC can be arranged by the Kadin chairman soon. According to Minister Mokhtar, the PRC is a potential market for Indonesian products such as rubber, coffee, spices, and plywood.

## SINGAPORE

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, WARNS VIETNAM

BK121445 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] The Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, has warned that if Vietnamese forces persist in remaining on Thai territories, Thailand will use every means to drive them out. Addressing reporters at Changi Airport this afternoon, the marshal said Thailand will not be intimidated by the Vietnamese, who are now more than 2 km inside Thailand.

The air chief marshal, who is one of several ASEAN leaders who were received by Mr Lee Kuan Yew today, said (he thought) the Vietnamese would not achieve their aim of crippling the Democratic Kampuchean Government, and particularly its non-communist component, the KPNLF. He said he agreed with Singapore's position that the KPNLF had acted correctly in moving out of Ampil. He said the morale of the KPNLF was very high and that they were prepared to fight on. As a result of the Vietnamese attacks, Thailand has had to harbor more than 160,000 refugees.

Apart from his meeting with Mr Lee Kuan Yew, he said he looks forward to meeting with other ASEAN colleagues as well as the former American secretary of state, Mr Henry Kissinger. The marshal said that discussions will center on regional problems. He would express Thailand's view on the Cambodian issue and he would also discuss international and economic problems.

The prime minister has met several other ASEAN ministers who were invited to come to Singapore for informal discussions [words indistinct] cabinet colleagues. Among those who called on Mr Lee today were the Philippine defense minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile; the Indonesian coordinating minister for economics and industrial affairs and for the supervision of development, Dr Ali Wardhana; and the chief of Indonesian Armed Forces, General Benni Murdani. Mr Lee was also due to meet the Malaysian education minister, Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi. Yesterday, Mr Lee met the Brunei minister for law and communications, Pengiran Bahrio bin Pengiran Haji Abbas. The ASEAN ministers will be Mr Lee's guests at dinner tomorrow. Dr. Henry Kissinger, a former U.S. secretary of state, is also expected to be present.

REPORTAGE ON INFORMAL ASEAN MINISTERS TALKS

BK140219 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 14 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Singapore -- Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and non-communist Southeast Asian leaders yesterday ended their private weekend meetings on security and other developments in the region.

No details of the confidential exchanges were disclosed. But sources close to the talks, called by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, said the Soviet military presence in the area, the increasing communist threat in the Philippines and the Kampuchean problem were among the topics discussed.

Philippine Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Indonesian Economic, Financial, Industrial and Development Minister Ali Wardhana, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Malaysian Education Minister Abdullah Bin Ahmad Badawi held separate discussions with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Saturday.

Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Indonesian Armed Forces Chief General Benni Murdani also held separate meetings with Lee yesterday, government officials said, but added they did not have details.

Only ASEAN's newest member, Brunei, was not represented.

All the leaders, who were invited by Lee to attend the meetings, also held separate discussions with Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state. Kissinger arrived here Saturday as Lee's guest.

The six-year-old Kampuchean conflict and the current Vietnamese sweep against Kampuchean guerrilla bases along the Thai-Kampuchean border figured prominently in the talks between Kissinger and Sitthi informed sources said. Sitthi, who is scheduled to leave Singapore on the same plane as Kissinger for Bangkok today pointed out that the Thai Government would be issuing a formal statement about the latest situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border on Thursday.

A diplomatic source said the current situation in the Philippines would have been brought up by the Philippine leaders in their talks with Lee and Kissinger.

Murdani, who held hour-long discussions with Kissinger, declined to comment. But an Indonesian diplomat said the Murdani-Kissinger meeting was expected to have focused on possible changes in U.S. policy towards Vietnam.

Asian diplomats said Kissinger would likely be asked to give his views on the latest U.S. policies toward Southeast Asia and U.S. economic trends, Singapore daily THE MONITOR said. "The style of the sessions was designed to resemble the informal, off-the-record gatherings that Western leaders occasionally like to hold outside the framework of normal diplomacy," it said. All the leaders, except the Malaysian minister who left for Kuala Lumpur earlier, gathered last night for the first time since their arrival to attend a dinner hosted by Lee.

#### STATEMENT CONDEMNS SRV INCURSIONS INTO THAILAND

BK111336 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Singapore has condemned the repeated violations of Thailand's territorial integrity and national sovereignty by Vietnamese forces since the dry season began last November. A Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement says these violations have come in the wake of calculated and premeditated attacks by Vietnamese forces on noncommunist resistance forces along the Thai-Cambodian border. The statement points out that in their attempts to destroy the Cambodian nationalist forces, the Vietnamese forces have inflicted casualties and sufferings upon innocent Cambodian refugees at the civilian camps along the Thai-Cambodian border. [Passage indistinct]

The statement adds that Singapore deplores these acts of wanton destruction of innocent lives and property and calls on Vietnam to stop all further acts that violate Thailand's territorial integrity and national sovereignty.



BATASAN SESSION OPENS, MARCOS SENDS MESSAGE

OW141243 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 14 Jan 85

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa should rise up to the high standards of responsibility and statesmanship to cope with the political, security and economic challenges of the times. The president made this appeal in a message he sent to the Batasan, which resumed its regular session today after a 30-day recess. The president devoted a major portion of his message to the economic recovery program, threats posed by various forms of insurgency and terrorism, and the strengthening of the democratic dialogue. On economic prospects for 1985, the president said overall economic activities are expected to grow by 1.5 percent and inflation will be brought down to 20-25 percent. The fiscal deficit will be trimmed down to 6.8 billion pesos, or approximately 1 percent of the gross national product. Exports are expected to grow by 10 percent, while imports will continue to be restrained. The president also asked the Batasan to help meet the challenges facing the nation today. More on today's resumption of the Batasan's regular session from Philip Tan:

[Begin Tan recording] These are the proposed omnibus election code and the agricultural incentives law. [setence as heard] At the same time about 3,900 bills are pending before the legislature's 30 standing committees. Changes are also afoot especially in the chairmanship of the Committee on Justice, Human Rights and Good Government, which was vacated by Justice Minister Estelita who completely resigned his post as member of the parliament when he reassumed the governorship of Papanga. Deputy Prime Minister and Majority floor leader Jose Rogno said the position will be filled up by Assistant Majority floor leader Manuel Garcia of Davao City. The Batasan resumed session this afternoon minus the traditional state of the nation address of the president. However a 17-page message from the president was circulated among members of the legislature. [end recording]

AFP Report

HK141039 Hong Kong AFP in English 1036 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Manila, Jan 14 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today failed to appear at the National Assembly's first session of the year, fueling speculations that he was still unwell. Mr. Marcos was due to give a "state of the nation" speech at what would have been his first public appearance since going into seclusion in mid-November due to what was officially called a bout of the flu, and rumored to be an operation.

A source in the presidential press staff told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Mr. Marcos "doesn't have to go there," adding that a printed address distributed to M.P. said Mr. Marcos was not obliged to be at the assembly today but remarked that it was "traditional" for the president to speak before the first parliamentary session of the year. Mr. Marcos, 67 has not been seen publicly in the past two months, appearing only in television footage and pictures of his meetings with the cabinet, party colleagues and visiting dignitaries. The National Assembly is located in Quezon City, about half an hour or more by car from the president's residence, Malacanang Palace, in downtown Manila.

In his message sent to M.P.'s Mr. Marcos urged the assembly -- dominated by his New Society Movement Party (KBL) -- to "rise above ruthless partisanship and cynical politics" and address the country problems. He reviewed the country's progress from the economic and political crisis triggered by the August 1983 murder of his political archrival Benigno Aquino, remarking that "although we are not completely over the hump, there is now reason for optimism." He lashed out at the opposition for its alleged "quixotic flirtation" with communist insurgents, obviously reacting to some of his opponents' statements that the banned Communist Party of the Philippines should be legalized.

Mr. Marcos acknowledged in his message the growing communist insurgency in the countryside, specially in Mindanao Island in the south, saying: "The challenge to us now is to...drive back this menace to our society."

Opposition M.P.'s, upon finding out that Mr. Marcos would not appear, immediately concluded that the president was too sick to come. "I am not surprised at all," M P. Homobono Adaza remarked after the rostrum to be used by Mr. Marcos was removed from its place in the plenary hall, adding that he was seeking an explanation for the president's absence "on a question of parliamentary inquiry."

Mr. Adaza, one of the most vocal critics of the administration on the floor, said this confirmed his earlier prediction that snap elections would be held this year, probably in May, due to the president's failing health. No official explanation for Mr. Marcos's absence could be immediately obtained.

#### MARCOS ISSUES APPEAL TO MALACANANG PRESS CORPS

OW111421 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Jan 85

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Media should support the government's fight against elements who seek to supplant the present democratic institution with a radical foreign ideology. President Marcos issued this appeal during today's induction of the newly elected officers of the Malacanang press corps. In his brief remarks the president expressed his concern over the espousal by some of the principles underlying the foreign ideology. The president also expressed surprise over the boldness of some people in proposing that the Communist Party be legalized.

[Begin Marcos recording in progress] [video shows medium shots of Marcos addressing meeting] ...seventy-two and the years in between you never saw anybody ask for the legalization of the Communist Party. But I... [changes thought] you all know the effrontery, the aggressiveness with which the leftist groups now seek the mantle of legalization, the release of all political prisoners, the opposition by the state of the principle of the instruments of production. [end recording]

The president also told the Malacanang press corps that food, military requirements, and infrastructure will be given top priority in the allocation of available resources from the 1985 national budget.

[Begin Marcos recording] In food, we have released 450 million. [as heard] We are going to release an additional 100 million. But a same amount will probably have to be spent by the military. [end recording]

#### PIMENTEL LEAVES FOR SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS ABROAD

HK120028 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Opposition leader Aquilino Pimentel, Jr left Manila yesterday for a series of speaking engagements in the United States, Canada, and Europe. Pimentel, national chairman of the PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] Party was allowed by emigration authorities to leave despite the absence of a required clearance from Malacanang. He will be away for 1 month. But even as Pimentel left for speaking engagements abroad, the Cebu City fiscal reported that rebellion charges have been filed against the opposition leader before the Cebu regional trial court.

U.S. ASSURES AID AGAINST COMMUNIST INSURGENCY

HK130023 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] A ranking U.S. defense official yesterday [12 January] said Washington was deeply concerned over communist insurgency in the Philippines and was prepared to give appropriate forms and levels of aid to President Marcos' government. The assistant defense secretary for International Security Affairs, Richard Lee Armitage, told a press conference at the end of a 3-day visit that he had frank and friendly talks with Mr Marcos and other Philippine officials on the insurgency problem. He said the talks convinced him that Washington and Manila were equally concerned over the New People's Army problem and agreed that it required a comprehensive solution.

The NPA, military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, has been fighting security forces for 15 years in a countryside-based Maoist campaign, currently strongest in Mindanao.

Mr Armitage said military efforts alone would be insufficient to deal with the insurgency, and its success would necessarily involve a wide range of social and economic reforms. He said the Defense Department would try to convince the U.S. Congress to provide the appropriate aid to the Philippine Government that would allow its Armed Forces to move, to communicate, and to shoot. He said the Philippines did not need high-technology weapons.

CORY AQUINO 'RULES OUT SPECULATION' ON CANDIDACY

HK140326 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] In Cebu City, Mrs Corazon Aquino, widow of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr, yesterday [13 January] ruled out speculation on her running for the presidency in the 1987 presidential polls. Calling on all Philippine political opposition groups to close ranks, the late senator's wife said a united opposition is the only way to win against the party in power. In a well-attended press conference, Mrs Aquino said she will help whoever is chosen standard bearer of the opposition.

LIBERAL PARTY SAID TO WITHDRAW FROM UNIDO

HK140330 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] The Liberal Party [LP] plans to break away from the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, UNIDO. This was announced by Former Senator John Osmena yesterday [13 January]. He said the Kalaw wing had bridged the gap with the Liberal Party wing of Former Senator Jovito Salonga and that the party's withdrawal from Unido is inevitable. Osmena said it is only a matter of time.

Although it may be considered divisive, Osmena said the LP secession from Unido is a healthy development in the road to normalization by strengthening parties. He said in a democracy political parties are the mechanism for the resolution of conflicts and articulation of issues.

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